

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 273.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1815. [2 of Vol. 40.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned; two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virtually opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from FRANCE to the EDITOR of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE; by the REV. A. BURGH, of WOBURN CHAPEL.

[The lively curiosity felt by the public, in regard to the present condition and opinions of the French people, renders the following letters not less acceptable to the Editor, than he trusts they will prove to his Readers. Mr. Burgh is known to the public as the author of an elegant series of Letters to his Daughter on Music; and his love of the arts led him to make a journey at this crisis to Paris, to view that matchless wonder of the age, the NAPOLEON MUSEUM, before its unfortunate dispersion. Of course, it affords us the highest satisfaction to be the means of thus conveying FACTS to the world, in regard to the state of France, in opposition to the myriads of FALSEHOODS with which the common sense of mankind is daily insulted, by the shackled press of France, and the corrupted press of England.]

Dover; August 7, 1815.

I ENVY not that man his boasted pre-eminence, who pretends to be superior to the harmless failings of humanity; much less would I be that Englishman who could contemplate with lifeless apathy the scenery which fascinates the eye, and cheers the heart, during a considerable part of the journey from London to Dover. The silver Thames glittering with the beams of the noon-day sun, and bearing on his ample bosom innumerable vessels, fraught with the produce of every part of the habitable world, ought, whatever a stoic may say, to be an object of proud exultation. Imagination loves to trace the progress of national grandeur, stretching over the north-eastern point towards that country, "where the broad ocean leans against the land." With what delight does she cherish the recollection, that Holland, once our instructress in the arts, then our haughty rival in arms, may now be said to owe her very existence to our bounty. May Van Tromp's dread

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broom, fixed in haughty derision at his top-mast's head, never for one moment be erased from the memory of Englishmen. Ever may it remind them to what extremity of wretchedness even Britain has been reduced by the corruption of government, and the debasement of the public mind. Ever may it impress in indelible characters on their hearts, that degraded principles in the people, and tyranny in the monarch, are ever inseparably connected; and that our comparatively happy country was only rescued from slavery by a revolution;—never may she stand in need of another!

With the exception of the castle and cliff, so gloriously described by our immortal bard, Dover presents little or nothing worth noticing. The inns have, in no respect, degenerated. Indifferent accommodations and exorbitant charges are, as they have ever been, their leading features.

Amiens; Aug. 11, 1815.

We were becalmed for several hours on our passage from Dover to Calais. Fortunately for us, a party of young officers of the 7th regt. of foot were our fellow-sufferers, and, by their pleasantry and unaffected good humour, reconciled us, in some measure, to Dr. Johnson's definition of a ship, "the confinement of a gaol, with the chance of being drowned." On our arrival, about six in the afternoon, it happened to be low water, and our vessel, the *Dart of Dover*, (which I strongly recommend to the patronage of your readers,) not being able to enter the harbour, we were beset in all directions by boats from the shore; each of which is permitted to take six persons only at four shillings and sixpence a head.

An Englishman, leaving his country for the first time, now enters upon a new world. No description (not even that of the far-famed Tower of Babel,) could give an adequate idea of the confusion of tongues, occasioned by the impetuosity of the Calais boatmen, all chattering

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at once, and contending in noisy, yet amicable, rivalry, to ease the unwary traveller of his money. On landing from the boat, unless you take especial care, they drop you from their shoulders in the mud; and, after surmounting these perils, immediately on your ascending the pier, you are again assailed, and almost crushed to death, by an equally noisy and persevering, though rather more polished, swarm; consisting of domestics from the various hotels; all contending for the high honour of entertaining "*Les Messieurs Anglois.*"

The curiosity naturally excited by the magnificent accounts of the Maison Dessein, so frequently described, induced us to prefer that inn to the Lion d'Argent, most earnestly recommended by our villainous hostess at Dover. At present it is kept by Quillac, a very civil, and, as the world goes, a very fair-dealing little fellow. We hired a cabriolet of him, to take us to Paris and back, for 150 francs; which, at the present course of exchange, amounts to about seven guineas. The price to Paris only would have been 120 francs, or six pounds. Notwithstanding the unseemliness of its external appearance, we find a cabriolet to be a very commodious vehicle, and quite as easy as an English post-chaise. As this kind of carriage is drawn by a pair of horses, with one driver, we save exactly half the expence of posting, and travel for about ninepence a mile; there are likewise no turnpikes; and the roads from Calais to this place are equal at least, if not superior, to the best mail-coach roads in England.

The white cockade appears universal; yet, I fear, it is worn only in the hat. The Bourbons certainly do not reign in the hearts of the French nation. Every eye sparkles at the name of Bonaparte: "*Ah! mon Dieu! C'étoit un grand homme! Il a fait beaucoup pour la France.*"

It is inconceivable to a prejudiced and untravelled Englishman with what rapture they dwell upon every minute circumstance which has a reference to the ex-emperor.

On the heights near Boulogne is an immense scaffolding, for the purpose of erecting a pillar of marble to commemorate the victories of the French armies. The work was sufficiently advanced, previous to the misfortunes of Bonaparte, to give some idea of the stupendous grandeur of the design. Never shall I forget the enthusiasm that glowed in the cheek, nor the ardour

which sparkled in the eye, and animated the whole countenance, of our postilion, as he drove towards it, exclaiming,—for what Frenchman under such circumstances could be silent?—"*Voilà! la Colonne Napoleon!*"

He told us it was composed of vast blocks of marble, many of which required forty horses to draw them up the hill; and then continuing—"*Pas en soldat—mais en philosophe,*"—"this truly great man gave orders for this superb work for the purpose of employing and giving bread to the peasantry." He was one of the handsomest young fellows I had seen in France; and his attachment to Bonaparte appeared to be entirely divested of vain glory, and positively to proceed from his heart.

How often in England are we disgusted with the repeated assertions of hireling authors; who still determine to insist upon it that France is completely ruined by the revolution, and exhausted by the late war.

France is neither ruined nor exhausted; to my comprehension, if at least I may believe the accounts of any of the tourists who wrote previously to the revolution, she owes every thing either to the government of Napoleon, or, as I rather think, to the new distribution of property, and the sale of the forfeited lands, in small lots; which was settled before his appointment even to the station of first consul of the French republic. In Goldsmith's emphatical language, "every rood may now be said to maintain its man."

From Calais to Amiens, the land, generally speaking, is in the highest state of cultivation; all the country people evidently contented, well clothed, and well fed; except in the town of Montreuil and its immediate vicinity, there is not the least appearance of poverty in any shape; and, even there, nothing which at all denotes the extreme wretchedness of which we so constantly read.

Even the very mendicants have clean linen and cheerful countenances, appearing to consider begging rather as a matter of custom, than of necessity. I do not remember to have seen any of the *sabots*, or wooden shoes, so universally worn by poor people during the old government; but the fact is, then they were *really* poor and wretched; now they are contented and happy.

In regard to cleanliness, I really was astonished to find the country people so greatly superior to persons in a similar station in my own country: almost all

the women ride donkeys to market, and have a picturesque appearance, though certainly their dress is unbecoming, yet perfectly clean; and, to my eye, an even tolerably pretty woman is rather a rarity in France. The girls, however, have in general beautiful teeth, and a very modest demeanour: hitherto I have not seen a single instance of levity of manner, or of that universal tendency to coquetry of which the females of the French nation are usually, and, I think, most unjustly accused. From what I am capable of observing, the character of the females of France has been too generally drawn by persons who have crawled through the country, dozing night and day in a diligence, and awakening only to contemplate the prostitutes of the Palais Royal.

Surely it is as unjust to form an estimate of the general manners from objects that present themselves to an idler for a few days at Paris, as it would be to judge of the character of the daughters of our reputable farmers and country gentlemen, from the dissolute appearance of the common girls of the town, which, to the disgrace of our metropolis, infest the theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

We have scarcely seen a French soldier since our arrival at Calais, excepting the sentinels at the fortified towns. There are at present three regiments of English dragoons quartered at Amiens, and in the neighbourhood,—the first, second, and twenty-third. I had the curiosity to read the address of the prefect of the department of the Somme, to such persons as might be disposed to contract for supplying the several rations of forage, &c.; they appeared to me very ample, namely:—twelve pounds of corn, twelve pounds of hay, six pounds of straw, for each horse per day; and one pound of meat, one and-a-half pound of bread, and a sufficient quantity of brandy, per day, for each man; of course at the expence of the inhabitants. The quality of the bread is most excellent, better indeed than I ever met with.

This morning I visited the *Halle au Bled*, a very handsome and commodious building; the abundance of corn constantly arriving, though to-morrow is market-day, when I took into consideration the present very extraordinary demand for that article, struck me very forcibly. The fact is, that the crops are abundant, the land is made the most of, and the wheat grows remarkably thick

and to as great a height as in Flanders. It is almost impossible to exhaust a country so highly favoured by Providence, in regard to climate and population.

Notwithstanding that the town of Amiens is said to contain forty thousand inhabitants, it appears to be a place in many respects of little importance; there is no bookseller of any consequence, the literati all procuring their provision of that description from Paris. The cathedral is magnificent, and kept in excellent repair; it is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture.

From AMIENS to CLERMONT the country is very uninteresting; thence to Paris the views are diversified with almost every species of beauty. The environs of CHANTILLY are enchanting, and lead us to believe all those descriptions of this highly-favoured spot, which we had before imagined to have been exaggerated. At ECOUEN, where we slept on Saturday, we were obliged to be contented with garrets, the Prussian officers occupying all the best rooms, and evidently the terror of the unfortunate mistress of the Hotel de Lille, on whom they were quartered, and, I believe, not paying for any thing. At ST. DENIS there are fifteen thousand troops; so that we preferred the certainty of an attic at the former town, to the possibility of no lodging at all at the latter.

Paris; August 16.

It is no easy matter for a stranger, on his first arrival at Paris, to collect his ideas to any given point, or to arrange them in an intelligible manner.

We have already passed three days in this most extraordinary capital, almost suffocated by the heat of the atmosphere, amid the motley crowd of all nations; all, however, apparently in perfect good humour with each other. Of course the military form a very large and a very conspicuous part of this diversified group. Their uniforms are in general very splendid, their appearance eminently noble and impressive; and perhaps at no one period, in ancient or modern times, has there ever been collected into one focus so numerous an assemblage of fine young men, as may now be met with at almost any hour of the day within the purlieus of the Palais Royal.

Comparatively speaking, females, with the exception of the Parisian ladies, form but an inconsiderable portion of this never-ceasing scene of bustle and confusion. I shall not attempt to describe it—to me

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it is in the highest degree disgusting. I imagine the Palais Royal to be indescribable: for, various as have been the accounts which I have read of this licensed theatre of thoughtless prodigality and endless dissipation, not one of them has conveyed to my mind an adequate idea of the strange spectacle which positively stupified me on first entering this enchanted palace, politely dedicated to the Demon of Pleasure, but constructed under the immediate direction of Circe herself. The nymphs of the Palais Royal correspond exactly with our tourists' delineations of them: but I must again enter my protest, as an individual, however insignificant, against indiscriminate abuse of French ladies, from such wretched and imperfect models. I must again and again, in common justice, repeat, that at Paris, and in every part of France which I have yet visited, the external demeanour of the females is in the highest degree modest and decorous. They at least assume the appearance of virtue, if they have it not; nor do they expose their persons half-naked in the public streets, as too many of our *soi-disant* modest women make no scruple of doing in London. The French ladies entrust imagination with a considerable portion of their charms: it would not disgrace the English to imitate them in this particular; nor do I think they would be losers in the end; for, as one of our best authors observes, "Take away the pleasures of imagination, and there will be very few husbands."

Last night we visited the *Theatre François*, and had the good fortune to witness the performances of Talma and Madame Georges, the most celebrated tragedians in Paris. The house was, as usual, crowded to suffocation. They were both equally and rapturously applauded by the audience. To my feelings French declamation is both tiresome and unnatural. Madame Georges, in my idea, either whines intolerably, or, in our immortal bard's language, "tears a passion to tatters." As to Talma, fettered as he is by the rules of dramatic composition so firmly established in France, and by the impossible supposition of a hero, under the influence of contending and violent passions, always speaking in rhyme—under all these disadvantages, insurmountable by any other actor on the stage, Talma is a most wonderful performer: his enunciation appears to me perfect; his action easy, and always appropriate to the sentiment. Like our Garrick, his person is

not remarkably striking; yet his eye ever beams with intelligence, and seems to announce with emphasis every idea of the poet, even before he utters it. In scenes of frenzy, and occasional lucid intervals of recollection, such as I had an opportunity of noticing in the part of Oreste, which he most admirably personated in the tragedy of *Iphigénie*, he is perhaps unrivalled; Mrs. Siddons, however, was, I think, superior to him in this peculiar kind of excellence.

Yesterday (*La Fête de L'Assomption de la très Sainte Vierge*) we attended high mass at the cathedral of Notre Dame. A spectacle, whatever may be its object, is irresistible at Paris; of course the church was full, the service splendidly performed: and, as French levity must appear in every thing, even on the most serious occasions, an old woman forced her way through the crowd, with equal perseverance and industry, to exact three-halfpence a-head from every individual of this immense congregation to whom she had furnished chairs. The accommodation was well worth the money, but the mode and time of collecting it, during the most solemn part of divine service, was truly ridiculous, and highly illustrative of the French character.

On returning from *Notre Dame*, we observed the shopkeepers in the adjacent streets nailing up old tapestry before their houses; this was to do honour to the grand procession, which by order of the King was to proceed from the cathedral, and parade through that quarter of the city, immediately after vespers. From what I have observed of Parisian manners, I fear his Majesty is ill advised, in endeavouring to re-establish these religious processions, so long discontinued in this gay and profligate metropolis. It was publicly announced, that the Duchess of Angoulême, and the Princes of the Blood, would assist at this procession; and so strong a taint of bigotry appears in the royal proclamation now before me, that I shall transcribe part of it in the original language: my readers may then judge for themselves, whether this excellent old man be not influenced by the advice of his father-confessor to a degree absolutely incompatible with his interest, perhaps with his safety, in such turbulent times as these.

"LETTRE DU ROI,

"*Concernant LE RENOUVELLEMENT DU VŒU DE LOUIS TREIZE—Cérémonies qui vont être observées en L'Eglise Métropolitaine*

taine à ce sujet, et dans toutes les paroisses de Paris—Ordre de la marche par où passera la procession de Notre Dame—Les Princes, et Madame, Duchesse d'Angoulême, y assisteront, ainsi que les grands Corps de l'Etat," &c. &c.

It may not be improper to notice in this place, the total contempt of religion which appears to prevail throughout France. Twice already have I been misled by real or pretended ignorance in reply to the most common questions. For instance: on Sunday last I wished to attend high mass at St. Denis; and was informed at half past ten that it had just begun: hastening to the cathedral, and ancient burying-place of the kings of France, I found the doors closed, and no service performing. On the same day, "Vespers at St. Roch," said a lady, in answer to my enquiry, "begin at *two precisely*;"—they began at four.

Surely this cannot be a proper season to introduce such idle ceremonies as processions, when the French so entirely neglect those obligatory services which their religion very properly enjoins.—Every shop is open at Paris, so that it is now impossible to distinguish the sabbath from any other day.

The *Royal Academy of Music* is perhaps the most complete establishment of that description in Europe. It in many respects resembles our Opera-house, and is consequently the most elegant, the most splendid, and expensive theatre in Paris. The price of admission to the best places about ten shillings. The band is, in my opinion, greatly superior to ours in the Haymarket; and it must be no small annoyance to such excellent musicians to be compelled, in compliance with the singular taste of the French nation, to perform such music as they cannot but hold in sovereign contempt. I really feel for these poor fiddlers, when I witness their exquisite execution of "*Le Devin du Village*," and other pieces equally execrable, and as compositions beneath criticism. However, last night, in addition to the above *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Jean Jaques Rossean, who, as every one knows, was the author both of the words and music, they treated us with the beautiful ballet of Paul and Virginie, and Gluck's excellent opera of Orphée, and thus completely atoned for the insipidity of the *Devin du Village*, which, by the way, like our *Beggars' Opera*, still continues to be the great national favourite, and an inexhaustible mine of wealth to the managers.

I could not find in my heart to differ in opinion from a very good-humoured Frenchman, who asked me if I was not delighted with this music? It would have been barbarous to have mortified him by the most distant insinuation, that there might be two opinions on a subject of such importance. It is almost superfluous to observe, that the ballet at this elegant theatre amounts almost to perfection; the figurantes of both sexes are the very reverse of our male animated tea-pots, advancing regularly and invariably with one fist sticking in their side for the handle, and their other arm extended to form the spout: and of their equally elegant partners, rolling about like milkmaids lately divested of their pails. Amid the enchanting and well-painted scenery of the Elysian Fields in the ballet incidental to the opera of Orpheus, the female figurantes, from the favourable point of view in which I chanced to be seated, appeared, as I could not help remarking to a very lovely French woman, who was seated before me, like an assemblage of little Venuses attired by the Graces.

Turning to the left from the end of Rue de la Loi, and following the line of the Boulevards, a traveller may pass a morning very agreeably, in reflecting upon the events which at no very distant period took place in that quarter of the city; while at the same moment he cannot but observe the gradually decreasing splendor of this extraordinary but always luxurious capital, as he pursues his course through the Boulevards of the Temple, and those of St. Antoine, the former rendered illustrious by the sufferings of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, the latter by the destruction of the Bastille; of which sad abode of the equally unhappy victims of despotic tyranny, no traces can now be discovered. Leaving these deplorable monuments of popular madness, and individual ambition, we suddenly and unexpectedly approach the Seine, at this spot a very respectable stream; crossing the river over a very beautiful iron bridge, the view of Paris, with the elegant circular church of St. Genevieve, and the venerable cathedral of Notre Dame, equally conspicuous, is very striking; while the justly-celebrated Jardin des Plantes, immediately facing the bridge, renders the picture truly delightful.

The *Jardin des Plantes* has been so frequently described that I beg leave to refer your readers to former journalists; briefly observing that here, in the midst
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of a noble botanical, and the best pleasure garden, not even excepting that of the Tuilleries, which I have seen in Paris, the tyrants of the forest reside in peace, plenty, and security, without discovering the least animosity towards the myriads of idlers who are incessantly staring at them. Birds also, in great variety, both of the carnivorous and domestic kinds, here receive sustenance and protection, and appear by no means insensible to the comforts of their respective stations.

Thence, proceeding to the upper extremity of this most wonderful exhibition, the Gallery of Natural History (*Cabinet d'Histoire Naturel*;) displays to the astonished visitor, the most splendid collection of fossils and of stuffed animals of every species, birds, fishes, and quadrupeds, that has ever perhaps appeared in the world; arranged also in the most perfect and intelligible order, with the names of each very neatly written on small labels, both in French and Latin. The upper story of this splendid building contains likewise a most capital Library of Natural History, with pens, ink, paper, &c. and every accommodation for students, gratuitously afforded to the public. Several other buildings are included in this most extraordinary receptacle for whatever is curious either in the animal or vegetable world. One of these is filled with anatomical preparations of distinguished excellence—another forms an amphitheatre, or lecture-room.

I shall conclude this long letter by observing, that from the cursory view which I have hitherto been enabled to take of Paris, it appears, in its present state, to encircle within its walls, every variety of rational and intellectual enjoyment: and be it also remembered, that, if the libertine may here riot undisturbed in every species of sensual indulgence, the sage also may follow his pursuits, unmolested, and without expence—no fee even being exacted by domestics.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

*Aphoristic Analysis of the Arguments
against the Conduct of our Ministry
towards Napoleon, Ex-Emperor.*

1. **T**HAT the EMPEROR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, having abdicated conditionally in favour of his son, (which condition was inseparably annexed to the proposal, and was not adopted,) and, afterwards finding himself a prey to

the factions which distracted his country, and to the enmity of the greatest powers of EUROPE, having voluntarily come on board the *BELLEROPHON*, agreeably, as the captain understood, to secret orders of the Admiralty, authorizing his reception; and expressly to be conveyed, at his own desire, TO ENGLAND, to assure himself, like *THEMISTOCLES*, of the hospitality of the BRITISH nation, stating himself to have terminated his political career, and that he sought an asylum among a foreign people, placing himself under the protection of the LAWS and CONSTITUTION of ENGLAND, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous, of his enemies; and having, by his arrival here, terminated the WAR, according to the view of LORD CASTLEREAGH himself, in his official letter announcing this great event; he ought not to have been considered as a prisoner of war at all, but as an illustrious foreigner; no longer an enemy, but a confiding friend; one who ought to have had the full enjoyment and benefit, equally honourable to us and to him, of a free residence in ENGLAND.

2. That, if he were a *prisoner of war*, prisoners of war are, *as such*, prisoners of *honour*, entitled to the mildest and most honourable treatment.

3. That, coming as he did, and so confiding himself to us, he was pre-eminently entitled to such treatment at least; and, if a prisoner of war, he should have been considered as such on his parole of honour; abundantly implied by the circumstances of his coming.

4. That, even if he could justifiably, and according to the principles of civilized war, have been imprisoned in England, he was an occasional RESIDENT, coming as he did, and therefore a TEMPORARY subject, as all foreign princes are, (only with exception of their exemptive rights,) as well as all other foreigners; and, as such, entitled to the general benefit and protection of the ENGLISH LAW, and reciprocally bound to LOCAL allegiance.

5. That, consequently, he was entitled to the benefit of MAGNA CHARTA, of the Act of HABEAS CORPUS, our second Magna Charta, and of the BILL OF RIGHTS.

6. That, therefore, he could not, lawfully and constitutionally, be imprisoned here on his arrival, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTING HIM BEYOND THE SEAS, A PRISONER at pleasure of the crown, FOR LIFE.

7. That

7. That, against LIBERTY, the crown has no pleasure but what is the result of fixed and known law.

8. That no convention with the confederates can warrant or excuse us in an infraction, on our part, of our own laws and constitution; and especially to HIM who is not their prisoner, but our's alone, if he be a prisoner.

9. That DEPORTATION for the purpose of imprisonment for life, is an unusual, cruel, and arbitrary punishment; and, as such, contrary to the Bill of Rights.

10. That simple transportation (which implies, however, no actual custody in exile,) is unknown to the common law, and can only be admitted in those cases in which it is provided by express statute.

11. That the law of NATIONS and of NATURE are alike against such deportation, with perpetual imprisonment annexed to it, as our own law.

12. That the disposal of a person so distinguished in society as the Ex-Emperor, is one of the most severely afflictive of all possible punishments, without trial or right to try.

13. That no person, of whatever station, party, or general politics, to whom the nation has in former times looked up, would have acted thus.

14. That, as to the plea of indispensable security, there was no want of such proceeding, in order to security.

15. That a generous confidence, in return for generous confidence, would have been a much greater security.

16. That no other conduct was worthy of such a nation as our's.

17. That this is one of those measures of supposed security, as indefensible in policy as justice, and to which no nation ever ought to resort.

18. That a Bill to make THAT law which is essentially LAWLESS, is a contradictory and unendurable idea; and, instead of removing, would fix and infinitely aggravate the wrong.

19. That a bill of INDEMNITY for a deliberate and persevering violation of the constitution, ought not to be asked or imagined; and cannot, constitutionally speaking, be ever passed.

20. That such a bill, were it, notwithstanding, to pass, would be unworthy of our constitution, legislature, and national character.

21. That NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, to whom posterity will assign a place second to none, has already suffered more than any other man could have supported in his dearest ties, in his most beloved

friends, in the frustration of his hopes, and in his unparalleled exertions for the glory and independence of FRANCE, and the general improvement of MANKIND; and that it became ENGLAND to mitigate his sufferings to the utmost of her power.

Troston Hall;

17th August, 1815.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in the pleasing and important duties of tuition, I cheerfully acknowledge the assistance I have derived from those excellent books which have been recently published on the *interrogative* plan, viz.—Blair's Universal Preceptor, Goldsmith's Geographical Grammar, British Geography, &c. These, with the questions connected with them, I have used with considerable and increasing success; and have no doubt that, in time, this method of teaching will, in respectable schools, be very generally adopted.

It has occurred to me, also, that the plan may be extended, and that these valuable little books may afford not only *work*, but *amusement* likewise, to young minds. To those who have the superintendence of boarding-schools, it is well known, that boys are often at a loss for diversions on wet dull days, and especially during long winter evenings. To remedy this inconvenience, I provide several *sets of cards*, adapted to the Preceptor, the Geography, &c. before mentioned. On each card is inscribed a question, with the number of the paragraph which answers the question in the book referred to; and to furnish the right answers, either verbally or in substance, is the design and spirit of the game.

The playing of the game is thus conducted:—At the head of a table sits the teacher, or a head boy, as master of the game, and who alone has the book containing the answers. The players sit round the table, and each stakes one, two, three, or any other number of marbles that may be fixed upon, the stakes being placed together in a bowl on the middle of the table. Every player then draws a card from the master's hand, which being done, the *first* reads aloud the question on *his* card, with the number of reference, and endeavours to answer it; the master looking at the paragraph, or article in the book, to which the number directs him. If the player answer satisfactorily, he receives a marble from the bowl; if not, he forfeits one

to it. The rest proceed in the same manner, till the game is finished, when fresh cards are drawn, and so on. If any stakes are left when the playing is ended, they are reserved for another time.

Each set of cards should not exceed two or three dozen; and the questions should be the most distinct and interesting that can be selected. The cards may be formed in this manner:—

British Geography.
Qn. 3. Why is the British empire the envy of the world?
No. 19. Art. or Parag.

By giving this a corner in the Monthly Magazine, you will oblige a constant reader.

D. G.

Long-Buckby School, near Daventry.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN regard to the papers lately picked up by Mr. MULLIGAN near the Bellerophon, and which he had previously seen torn by Napoleon, every scrap has been sent to Lord Bathurst; but the following are the facts:—Mr. M. preserved them merely as papers which had been in the possession of such a man: he never examined them himself, but on his return to Bath gave them carelessly to his brother, who invited Mr. Meyler, jun. to see them investigated. They were by them thought of no moment whatever, except as fragments, when every thing respecting Bonaparte was deemed interesting. Mr. Mulligan is a silk-mercantile of this city. He repaired to Plymouth, and, having secured a boat to himself, proceeded about two o'clock towards the Bellerophon; and, no other boat at that time having come out, his was allowed to approach within fifty yards of the vessel, the guard-boat alone intervening. Mr. M. soon observed Napoleon at the cabin window in the act of destroying papers, which, after tearing to pieces, he threw into the sea. Anxious to secure such relics, he picked up several fragments that drifted towards his boat.

The portion of the letter addressed by him to the late Empress was evidently in his own hand-writing. It appears to have been the first copy, on paper made for his special use, with his profile and signature ("Napoleon, Empereur des Français") in the water-mark. I subjoin a copy of the original and a translation:—

"Madame, ma chère et honorée Epouse!
—N'écoulant de nouveau que l'intérêt de

la France, je vais abdiquer le Trône; et, en terminant ma carrière politique, faire commencer le regne de notre cher fils. Ma tendresse pour vous et pour lui, ne m'en fait pas moins une loi que mes devoirs de monarque. Qu'il assure, comme Empereur, le bonheur de la France, et comme fils, le bonheur et la gloire de sa mère, mes vœux les plus chers seront accomplis. Cependant, si même dans sa plus tendre enfance, je puis lui remettre tous mes pouvoirs en ma qualité de Chef de l'Etat, je ne puis, et il en coûteroit trop à mon cœur, d'immoler de même les droits inviolables que me donne la Nature——

TRANSLATION.

"Madam! my dear and honoured wife! —Attending once more solely to the interests of France, I am going to abdicate the throne; and, in closing my own political career, to bring about the commencement of the reign of our dear son. My tenderness for you and for him impels me to this step, no less than my duties as a monarch. If he ensure, as Emperor, the happiness of France, and, as a son, the happiness and glory of his mother, my dearest wishes will be accomplished! Nevertheless, if even in his most tender infancy, I can give up to him all my authority, in my capacity of Head of the State, I cannot, and it would be too painful to my heart to sacrifice also the inviolable right which Nature gives me——

The letter written by an American in Paris was superscribed thus—"Private"—"*Bonnaparte.*" It appears to have been originally written in English, and a translation taken for the use of the Ex-Emperor, who had torn them both through the middle; but that part of the original which was saved, and part of the French translation, being placed together, make nearly a whole and connected folio page. This paper certainly contained some passages which might alarm suspicion in a *Mr. Croker* (I mean Mr. C. in Goldsmith's comedy); and, though neither of the Mulligans, nor Mr. Meyler, discovered any *political consequence* in them, yet some of the gentlemen, to whom they were submitted, advised that the whole *float* should be immediately conveyed to one of the secretaries of state! Sir John C. Hippenesley being then on his road to town, his lady suggested their being sent after him. This was done, without the reservation of a single scrawl; and the worthy Baronet has faithfully deposited them with Lord Bathurst. Still, in my estimation, they are every way unworthy of consideration, but as fragments seen to drop from the hands of NAPOLEON LE GRAND.

Bath; August 18, 1815,

M. Y.

Abstract

ABSTRACT from the GENERAL REPORTS of EXPENDITURE for the POOR of MANCHESTER, from EASTER 1796, to EASTER 1815.

PARTICULARS.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
Given to out-poor, mothers of illegitimate children, families of men serving in the militia, &c.	£ 8555	£ 7259	£ 10332	£ 9855	£ 14871	£ 12079	£ 7754	£ 12219	£ 8948	£ 8616	£ 8829	£ 11796	£ 17580	£ 15564	£ 15796	£ 22163	£ 31237	£ 22320	£ 13190
Poor in the house, including provisions, coals, candles, straw, washing, &c.	2651	3023	2699	3066	3856	3290	2715	2652	2688	2985	2934	4195	4484	4537	4198	4843	6284	4670	3380
Cloathing, shoes, bedding, &c. in the house	1190	1248	1290	1387	1726	1238	974	730	640	931	613	1177	2478	1701	1197	2610	3602	2284	956
Annuities on buildings, interest, &c.	836	830	735	891	797	709	687	370	392	385	329	385	353	493	410	612	527	547	578
Chaplain, apothecary, governors, &c.	507	555	553	714	603	701	781	1082	1076	1136	1182	1347	1953	2521	2292	2257	2516	2427	2219
Printing, stationary, &c.	523	202	387	870	551	837	547	674	723	958	1007	1861	1138	1094	732	1274	1042	504	251
Medicines, infirmary, lying-in hospital, and fever wards	257	241	270	314	502	637	665	654	* 358	333	229	367	302	587	393	361	563	533	461
Constables' accounts, money warrants, law expenses, &c.	1831	1182	1772	1310	2054	2119	2002	2107	1723	1622	1945	2527	2518	2732	2210	2430	5674	3246	3178
Repairs, whitewashing, furniture, &c.	607	510	286	271	283	221	228	1145	224	292	{ this includes new buildings. 3093 4839 }		1600	776	613	838	827	325	523
Money earned by the manufactory	16941	15055	18326	18683	25249	21834	16358	21636	16777	17262	20166	23498	52411	29809	27843	37393	50276	36858	24739
	—	—	146	253	216	243	229	127	114	14	133	167	159	178	168	223	263	157	119
	16941	15055	18180	18449	25032	21591	16128	21509	16662	17248	20032	28331	32251	29631	27677	37170	50012	36700	24620
Average number of poor in the house, with the expense of each per week	320	316	298	404	387	385	267	256	247	308	382	452	451	385	372	485	513	445	366
	3s. 2d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 5½d.	2s. 11d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 3¼d.	3s. 10½d.	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 8½d.	3s. 3¼d.	3s. 8¼d.	3s. 9¼d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 4d.	3s. 11d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 1½d.	3s. 8½d.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"A number in Algebra called less than nothing."—SWIFT.

SIR,

IT certainly seems inconsistent, and even ridiculous, to say that any thing can be less than nothing: that *nothing* is less than *something*, and that nothing is the least of all things, appear very rational, and the contrary seems foolish; but not so much so, when we consider that something is a substance, whether real or imaginary: the air is a something, but a *substance* in *imagination* only; for no one can take a quantity of air, and roll it up and hammer it as one would a sheet of lead: now lead is a *substance* in reality, whether imagined or felt; any thing is either of such qualities. If a substance, either real or imaginary, were wanted, it might be either air or lead; but nothing is the most curious non-substance,—nothing is a something, a non-substance which can be neither real nor imaginary: the air is a something and a substance; but nothing is a something, though a substance neither in reality nor imagination. A person might naturally say, that *nothing* is in an empty box; now the something that is there is not perceivable, but imaginary; that something is air; but, if that air could be extracted, and the box be made free from any substance or thing, there would nothing be there but the box, and consequently that inestimable something, '*nothing*,' would alone enjoy the interior. However, as it is said that nothing is the least of all things, that there may be a something less than nothing, shall be my next enquiry. If I had on commencing business 20,000*l.* and in the course of a few years lost all I possessed; but, expecting that my loss could be retrieved, I still kept on business, and in a little time found myself 10,000*l.* in debt, to meet which it is obvious I had *nothing*; now, it may be said from this, that there is a something '*less than nothing*,' for, independent of my having *nothing*, I was *something in debt*, and if something be taken from nothing, leaves of course less than nothing; and, as the sum lost was 30,000*l.*, and I had 20,000*l.* to oppose it, the comparison is $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$; consequently I had $\frac{1}{3}$ of what I lost less than nothing; and one thing ($\frac{1}{3}$) being taken from ($\frac{1}{3}$), a smaller number, the remainder must be ($\frac{1}{3}$) less than nothing. If I be subducted from 1, *nothing* remains; but, if one be taken from half,

3

then half less than nothing remains.* '*Thing*,' is said by Johnson to be '*whatever is*,' and, if '*some*,' which is '*a few*,' be added, the additament will be '*something*,' or '*whatever is a few*;' and, as *no* is a negation, = '*none*,' or '*not any*,' if it be added, it will be '*whatever is not any thing*;' therefore, *nothing* is '*whatever is not something*.' Wherefore may we say, '*less than whatever is not something*,' or '*in a smaller than the smallest degree*,' or *less than nothing*? for, if some be taken from no, or otherwise, more or less, or some from not any, it will give x = less than not any thing; for, if one thing be taken from another, the sum diminished must be less by the sum taken from it, and, if a larger be taken from a smaller, the smaller must be reduced by its own quantity, and the difference between such quantity and the other quantity. It is well known that a word must consist of one or more letters, and of course, if a word be taken from a letter, whatever length the word may be, *nothing* must be the remainder; but, if a letter be taken from a word, consisting of several letters, there will still remain *some* letters; if a negation be taken from an affirmation, we may say

negation
affirmation

But we will next examine the words, '*less than nothing*:' less is the comparative of little, and opposite to greater; than is an adverb of comparison, and nothing is a state of nonentity, or any thing which is not either real or imaginary in itself; an imagination might likewise paint a thing less than that that is not, or than that we call nothing; this seems rather odd at first sight, but it is as real as imaginary, that imagination might presume a thing to be less than nothing.

I have said a great deal considering the nothingness of my subject, indeed it

* This would appear doubtless better thus, $\frac{0 \times 0}{0} = 1$; for 0 is contained once in

0×0 , equally as $\frac{1 \times 1}{1} = 1$; but, if we say, $\frac{0 \times 0}{0} = 2^0$, or $\frac{1 \times 1}{1} = 2^1$, for 0×0 or 1×1 , and $\div 0$ or 1 would make 2^0 or 2^1 , since 0×0 make 2^0 , and $1 \times 1 = 2^1$, which divided by 0 or 1 = 2; the next, however, is less than nothing, thus $\frac{0 \times 0}{1} = 0^1$, and $\frac{0 \times 0}{1} = 0^2$, or the first and second subdivisions of nothing.

may

may be said, I have made much out of nothing, or something less than nothing; if something be taken from something of an equality, the remainder must be nothing, and nothing is therefore something, though not in entity; that curious number less than nothing may likewise, with equal propriety, be called something; by this method of reasoning we might make nothing equal to every thing, and not any thing something; and also call nothing an entity, giving in its subdivisions thus, 2 is $\frac{2}{2}$ of unity, and 1 less 2 = 1 less than nothing, or a subdivision of nothing.

May 30, 1815.

NIHIL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to your correspondent, who furnishes the Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters, to say in what edition of Dr. Russell's History of Aleppo is to be found the quotation he has given in your last number (for May,) as from that work; for in my edition of Dr. Russell's book I can find no such passage. At page 90 there is this observation:—"Many of the people of fashion are lulled to rest by soft music, or stories told out of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, or some other book of the same kind, which their women are taught to repeat for this purpose." And in the next page, speaking of coffee-houses, the doctor says, "The masters of these houses have often, for the entertainment of their customers, a concert of music, a story-teller, and, in time of Ramadan particularly, an obscene low kind of puppetshow, and sometimes tumblers and jugglers; and these, properly speaking, are all their public diversions." NORVICENSIS.

Norwich; May 21, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO comprehend the Bible, learned divines assert that we must go to the Greek (and few of them understand Hebrew);—but the fact is, the Books of the New Testament and the language of our Saviour were not Greek, but Syriac; and, by comparing the translations of Scripture into modern languages, we go back to times when learned men gave the sense of the original *dead languages* in those which were *living languages*, or those in which *they thought*. Of this kind, to me, are the Dutch and French languages, having been educated in Holland; and now, whenever I meet with a

passage not clearly expressed in our translation, I find it made more intelligible in the Dutch or French than in the Greek or Latin. I will exemplify this in the following text, (Romans, chap. 7, verse 7.)

"What shall we say then? Is the Law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin but by the Law: for I had not known lust except the Law had said, 'Thou shalt not covet.'"

In Dutch it is,

"Wat sullen wy dan seggen? Is de Wet sonde? Dat zy verre—Ja ik en kende de sonde niet dan door de Wet: want ook en hadde ik de begeerlikheyt niet geweeten, sonde te zyn, indieu de Wet niet en seyde, Gy en sult niet begeeren."

In French (Geneva translation),

"Que dirons nous donc? La Loi est-elle peché? Ainsi n'avienne. Au contraire, je n'ai point connu le peché sinon par la Loi: Loi je n'eusse pas connu la convoitise, si la Loi n'eut dit—Tu ne convoiteras pas."

Now, let us examine the unaccountable differences in these, and we shall no longer wonder that mankind should roast and cut throats because they do not all think alike.—"God forbid." Whence is this familiar expression; the Dutch say, "far be it." The French, "Let it not so happen." But the sacred name of the Deity is not irreverently introduced; and in the Latin version the idea is expressed by the simple word "*absit*."

Let me now proceed to that unaccountable error by which the word *lust* is introduced instead of the word *covetousness*, and that explanation omitted which removes all the difficulty; thus,

"I had not known *covetousness* to be a sin if the law had not said, 'Thou shalt not covet.'"

If we carefully examine the Decalogue, we shall observe that the various transgressions of the law are classed according to their degrees, beginning with the most heinous as sins against God, and ending with those only committed in thought against man.

Without the explanation of the law, who could have supposed that the act of merely wishing for a thing, or, in the language of Scripture, *coveting* and *lusting* after what does not belong to us, should be the foundation of every evil propensity. Let us therefore trace the progress backwards through all the Ten Commandments, and we shall find this regular series:

X. We begin by coveting and wishing for our neighbour's goods.

P 2

IX. Next

IX. Next we try to obtain them by bearing false witness.

VIII. From this we proceed to stealing them.

VII. If it is the wife we covet, we steal her affections from her husband, and commit adultery.

VI. The next step leads to murder, by which

V. we bring dishonour on our family, and disgrace our parents.

IV. Next we forget the duties of religion, and despise the law of God.

III. Then we irreverently take his name in vain.

II. We worship other gods,—bowing to the idols of wealth, pride, &c.

I. And, at last, we forget or deny that there is no other God but one.

Thus it appears from the least to the greatest offence the transition is gradual and easy; and in this view of the subject we may truly say, that *covetousness is idolatry*.

Literal Translation of the Dutch.

What shall we then say? Is the Law sin? Far be it—indeed I knew not sin, but through the Law. For also I had not known covetousness to be sin if the Law had not said, Thou shalt not covet.

Literal Translation of the French.

What shall we say then? The Law is it sin? Let it not so happen, on the contrary I have not known sin, except by the Law, for I had not known covetousness if the Law had not said, Thou shalt not covet.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

13. **H**ECUBA. — This tragedy, which stands first in the common editions of Euripides, exhibits in their full force the beauties and defects of this great tragic writer. The subject of the drama is two-fold. The Grecian fleet, returning from Troy with Hecuba, and the other Trojan captives, is detained by contrary winds at the Thracian Chersonesus. The cause is supernatural. The ghost of Achilles had appeared on the monument erected to his memory on the Thracian coast, demanding the sacrifice of Polyxena, the virgin daughter of Hecuba, as a victim destined to atone for the treachery by which he lost his life; and, till this was accomplished, the fleet could not proceed on its voyage. The distress of Hecuba, and the filial affection and fortitude of Polyxena, are most pathetically described; but the will of the gods could not be averted, and Polyxena perished

on the tomb of Achilles, by the hand of Pyrrhus, the son of that terrific hero.

The misery of the aged and helpless Hecuba, was rendered complete by another event, unconnected, except by the circumstances of time and place, with the former catastrophe. At a late period of the siege of Troy, when that city appeared in imminent danger, and the towers of Ilion were nodding to their fall, Priam had privately conveyed his favourite son, the youthful Polydore, with much treasure, to the palace of his friend Polymestor, sovereign of Thrace. This sceptered villain, tempted by the basest avarice, slew his innocent guest, and plunged his corpse into the sea, denying him the rites of burial. The wretched Hecuba, more eager from the loss of her daughter to console herself in the embraces of her son, is suddenly apprized of this new and unexpected calamity. But, as if her mind acquired additional strength from this accumulation of misfortunes, she is at once inspired by the desire, and conceives the project of revenge. By the permission of Agamemnon, she invites Polymestor to her tent, as the friend and protector of her family; and under pretence of discovering to him the spot where great riches are deposited, she causes the eyes of this traitor and murderer to be put out; a punishment not more severe than retributive and poetical justice demands. So far is well; but in the transports of her rage she almost extinguishes our compassion, and excites our utmost indignation and horror, by ordering the two sons of Polymestor to be assassinated, in vengeance for the crimes of the father; forbearing to take his life, that she might enjoy the intensity of his sufferings. This shocks all the better feelings of the human heart; but it is remarkable, that Euripides, who so often melts the soul to pity, introduces into his dramas, as from choice, both characters and incidents stained by savage ferocity.

14. **CYCLOPS.**—This dramatic romance is borrowed from the extravagant adventure of Polypheme in the Odyssey. By way of variety, Euripides has introduced into it Silenus, and a chorus of satyrs; and it must be acknowledged, that the drunken god is happily portrayed. In divers of these scenes there are genuine touches of comic humour, and the crafty, cold, and callous Ulysses displays sentiments of generosity and heroism, very much heightened

tened beyond the more consistent representations of Homer.

15. HELEN.—Of all the dramas of Euripides, Helen is that which might with the least regret, or rather with the greatest readiness, be spared. For its tendency is to dissolve the charm arising from "the Tale of Troy divine," and to reduce it to a level with the fictions of the Arabian Night's Entertainment. There cannot exist a reasonable doubt, that the Iliad had its foundation in truth, as much so probably as the Jerusalem of Tasso, or the Lusiad of Camoëns; that, in consequence of the provocation and outrage committed by the Trojan prince, and the refusal of reparation, the states of Greece combined to avenge the quarrel of Sparta, assembling for this purpose a naval armament, far greater than the world had at that early period ever before seen: that the metropolis of the kingdom of Priam, and of the whole extensive Peninsula of the Lesser Asia, was, after a war of several years' duration, taken and destroyed. For successive centuries, this was regarded by the Greeks as the most memorable event which had occurred in the annals of the human race; and historic facts being in the lapse of ages blended with vague traditions and mythological fables, a mighty genius at length arose, who, adopting this mass of materials as a basis, built upon it the noblest work which was ever produced by the enthusiasm of poetic inspiration.

The character of Helen, as delineated by Homer, is replete with truth and nature. If she displays all the frailty of a woman, in whose heart love is the ruling passion, she exhibits at the same time all the softness, the sweetness, the grace, the deep and tender sensibility that can extenuate her offence, and render her an object of sympathy and affection, even when she has ceased to merit or possess our esteem. But Euripides, more solicitous than Homer for the reputation of Helen, has in this play availed himself of a preposterous story, which represents Paris as having conveyed a cloud, transformed by Juno into the shape and form of Helen, to Troy: leaving the real Helen, whose virtue remains immaculate, on the coast of Egypt, where she is found by Menelaus, on his return from the Trojan war, accompanied by the false Helen, when a discovery takes place, which has very much the air of burlesque. The imaginary Helen vanishes, and the true Helen returns with her husband to

Sparta. Not only is the fable of this tragedy provokingly absurd, but it is feebly written throughout; and contains no beauties which can, in any degree, compensate its inherent and radical defects. The most remarkable passage is, that which expresses in bold and unqualified language, the contempt entertained by the companions of Menelaus, on being informed of this marvellous deception, for the pretended art of the augurs, whose business it was to have detected and exposed the cheat:—

"For Calchas to the host nor by his words
Nor signs declared. 'I for a cloud behold
Our chiefs in battle slain;' the seer was
mute,

And Troy in vain was taken.—Why then
consult

These prophets? We by sacrifice should
ask

For blessings from the gods, and lay aside
All auguries. This vain delusive bait
Was but invented to beguile mankind."

For the Monthly Magazine.

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REPOSITORIES of GREAT BRITAIN.

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State-Paper Office.

Parliament Office, House of Lords.

Paper Office, House of Commons.

Chapter House, Westminster.

Record Office, Tower.

Rolls Chapel.

British Museum.

Library of the Inner Temple.

Middle Temple.

Lincoln's Inn.

Gray's Inn.

Library of Doctors' Commons.

Sion College.

Royal Society.

Society of Antiquaries.

Royal Institution.

Duchy of Lancaster.

Duchy of Cornwall.

College of Arms.

King's Remembrancer's Office,

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's } Exche-
Office, } quer.

Commissioners of Crown Lands, Woods,
and Forests.

Auditors of the Land Revenue.

First Fruits Office.

Augmentation Office.

Town Clerk's Office, City of London.

Archbishop of Canterbury's Library, Lam-
beth.

Episcopal Library of Worcester, at Har-
tlebury.

Durham, at Bishop
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 Bangor.
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 Exeter.
 St. David's.
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Merton.
 Exeter.
 Oriel.
 Queen's.
 New College.
 Lincoln.
 All Souls.
 Magdalen.
 Brazen-Nose.
 Corpus Christi.
 Christ Church.
 Trinity.
 St. John's.
 Jesus.
 Wadham.
 Pembroke.
 Worcester.
 Hertford.

*In the University of Cambridge,***The Public Library.****College of Peter House.**

Clare Hall.
 Pembroke Hall.
 Corpus Christi.
 Trinity Hall.
 Gonvil and Caius.
 King's.
 Queen's.
 Catherine Hall.
 Jesus.
 Christ's.
 St. John's.
 Magdalen.

Trinity.
 Emanuel.
 Sidney Sussex.
 Downing.

*In Scotland—8.***General Register House, Edinburgh.****The Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.****The Lyon Office, Edinburgh.****The College of the University of Edinburgh.****The University of King's College, Old Aberdeen.****The University of Mariscal College, New Aberdeen.****The University of St. Andrew.****The University of Glasgow.***In Ireland, 10.***Dublin-Castle Library, Lord Lieutenant.****Library of the King's Inns.****University of Trinity College, Dublin.****Royal Academy.****Dublin Society.**

**The Cathedral of St. Patrick's, } Dublin,
 Christ-church }
 Armagh.
 Waterford.
 Ossory.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING many years, the writer has known the efficacy of olive-oil applied over the common salves for the cure of wounds. Several folds of linen saturated with oil, laid over the dressing, renewing the oil when the cataplasm begins to turn dry, abates inflammation, and nourishes the parts. We have seen terrible lacerations healed up in a few weeks, without any means but common basilicon spread on their linen, with the oil cataplasm over it; and very lately, a finger literally split to the first joint, but without injuring the bone, has been cured in a fortnight, by caddis dipped in olive-oil, and several folds of oiled linen laid over the caddis. The nail of the finger had been completely split, and it may be supposed the youth suffered extreme pain. The sharp instrument had passed completely through on both sides of the finger, yet no great effusion of blood took place until ten minutes after the accident. In two hours the heat and pain became intolerable. A friend, after getting the sufferer to bed, continued to blow with a pair of common bellows, until he fell fast asleep. When torture awoke him, the cooling air procured relief, and he soon composed himself to rest. On the second day, the patient's distress increased so much, that soaking the finger in warm water became necessary. This simple expedient being repeated whenever he complained of shooting pains, a suppuration has been prevented, and the parts have

have united. If those easy remedies in your Magazine. I have ever had a
 succeed with others, as happily as within strong desire for saving pain to the mean-
 the experience of your correspondent, est creature endowed with sensation, and
 they have ever proved efficacious, you I am much mistaken if the Editor of the
 will perform an essential service to the Monthly Magazine is not actuated by
 public by inserting this communication similar views. TH. N. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COPY of the ACCOUNT laid before PARLIAMENT of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
 of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending January 5, 1815.

INTEREST £28,549,203		£	s.	d.
On the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed		23,585,636	18	1
For Charges of Management thereon		217,564	16	6½
For Interest on Money raised by Debentures		39,768	0	0
For Interest, &c. on Loans raised for the Service of Ireland		2,288,057	3	11
For Charges of Management thereon		20,428	19	0
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans		409,673	19	6
For Charges of Management thereon		4,025	11	0
For Interest on Portuguese Loan		19,340	5	10
For Charges of Management thereon		244	8	1
For Interest of Exchequer Bills		2,256,707	8	4
REDUCTION of NATIONAL DEBT £14,241,770				
The usual Grants		1,200,000	0	0
Expired Annuities		79,880	14	6
Annuities on Lives		53,546	13	1
Per Centage on Loans raised in 1813 and 1814		1,283,074	3	1
Annual Appropriation for Redemption of Loan 1807		626,255	10	4
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities		74,759	12	11
Interest on Debt of Great Britain redeemed		3,583,102	0	1
Ditto Ireland ditto		386,536	10	9
Ditto Imperial ditto		45,495	0	6
Ditto Portugal ditto		7,525	7	7
Interest at 11. per cent. on part of Capitals created since the 5th of January, 1793		6,490,051	8	0
Ditto on 29,000,000l. outstanding on Exchequer Bills and on De- bentures		290,000	0	0
Returned from Account of Life Annuities		825	9	6
Redemption of the Debt created for the East India Company, 1812		120,807	19	9
CIVIL LIST (£1,675,153)		1,028,000	0	0
Courts of Justice		74,437	19	0
Mint		16,923	10	7½
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.		368,040	12	1¼
Salaries and allowances		67,559	19	10
Bounties and Compensations		6,158	9	0
Civil Government of Scotland		114,032	3	4
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.		244,303	19	3
PENSIONS on the Hereditary Revenue		27,700	0	0
Militia and Deserters' Warrants		138,494	10	2½
NAVY £21,961,567				
Wages of Officers and Seamen		3,676,100	0	0
Half-pay to Sea Officers and Bounty to Chaplains		436,900	0	0
Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards		1,237,000	0	0
Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every Description, Repairing of Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Mo- ney, &c.		4,354,907	10	1
Bills of Exchange, Imprests, Salaries, Pensions, &c.		1,630,000	0	0
The Victualling Department		5,774,585	5	5½
The Transport ditto		4,852,074	3	3
ORDNANCE		4,480,729	9	3
ARMY £43,820,180				
For Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Invalids, Volunteers, General and Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons, Retired Officers, Wound- ed Officers and Supernumerary Officers, Retired Chaplains, Re- cruiting, Clothing, &c.		6,791,938	3	1
Storekeeper General		135,000	0	0
Commissary in Chief		7,685,002	2	0
				Barracks

Barracks	309,826	0	0
Half-pay, &c.	173,000	0	0
Widows' Pensions, Compassionate List, and Royal Bounty	87,343	1	2
Exchequer Fees	166,784	6	8
Pay of Public Offices, &c.	170,110	14	4
Chelsea Hospital	580,445	13	0
Miscellaneous Services, including Medicine and Hospital Expences, Bat, Baggage, &c.	433,495	9	9
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	27,287,234	12	2
Loans, Remittances, and Advances to Ireland	8,723,985	18	3½
SUBSIDIES (£10,024,624)			
Austria	1,475,632	11	2
Denmark	121,917	16	0
France	231,931	16	10
Hanover	739,879	7	7½
Holland	267,759	7	5½
Oldenburgh	10,007	17	5
Portugal	1,500,000	0	0
Prussia	1,330,171	5	1
Russia	2,555,473	6	7
Sicily	316,666	13	4
Spain	586,338	7	11½
Sweden	800,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	88,845	9	2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:			
At Home	1,937,018	5	11½
Abroad	447,573	13	3½
	126,489,948	11	5½
Deduct Sums for Ireland	£8,723,985	18	3½
For Portuguese and E.I. Company's Loan	177,978	2	9
	8,901,964	1	0½
	117,587,984	10	5

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you the remainder of the paper which I promised, and reiterate (for no additional evidence is required to prove that the declaration contained in my first indictment is satisfactorily supported,) that at no era has the orthography of the English language been so irregular and barbarous as at the present day. Many words, once strong and valiant, have become feeble and naked. Many in their pristine state, poetically sprightly and graceful, and once distilling sweetness into verse, delight into the ear, and sublimity into the soul, have become haggard by the burden of a noxious prefix, or a termination unconformable to the law and custom of analogy.

Perhaps that is the best theory of orthography which is most applicable to practice, and the most disposed to modulate and give an increase of perspicuity to pronunciation.

Authors ought to keep a steady conformity to one pertinent system of orthography; and the reason that they do not concur in spelling methodically, does not arise from the fickleness of fashion, which we know to be generally

destitute of virtue, sense, and prudence, but from the literary universe, containing no precept sufficiently obvious, satisfactory, and imperative, as to invite imitation and control obedience.

Let the perusers of the following analysis bear in mind that I have suggested but little wantonly, adopted but little adventurously, and grounded no materials upon a roving fancy. On a subject of such magnitude and importance to the future unity, strength, harmony, and prosperity of the English language, I look anxiously for the examination and commentaries of your learned correspondents.

JOHN PYTCHEs.

To Ad	not Add.	13.
Addable		19.
Addive	Additive.	22.
Addition	Addition.	59.
Additional	Additional.	59.
Additionally		59. 9.
Adment	Additament.	59. 104.
		22.
An Adendum	Addendum,	
Ad-aptable	Adaptable.	19.
Ad-aptive	Adaptative,	22.
Ad-aptivness	Adaptiveness.	94.
Ad-aptant	Adaptness.	104.
Ad-aptance		103.
	Adaptation.	104. 22.
	Ad-aptable	

A-days	not	Adays. 36.	An Adjutement	not	Adjutancy. 91. 93.
Aday-time		A day times. 36.	An Adjutency		Allocution.
An Addamant		Adamant. 44.	An Adlocution		Admeasure. 8.
Addamantin	{	Adamantine. 45.	To Admeasure		Mensurable. 1.
Addam's-apple		Adamantean.	A Messure		A Measure.
Adammic	{	Adam's apple. 100.	Admessurement		Admeasurement.
An Addajy		Adamatic. 22. 2. 5.	Mensuration		
To Adequate		Adamical. 2.	Adminicler		Adminicular. 59.
Addequatless		An Adage. 44. 49.	An Administrator		103.
Addequateve		Adequate. 95.	An Administrator		36.
Addequately		Adequate. 95.	Administrator-ship		Administrative. 95.
Addequatevness		Adequately.	Administrativeve		Admirative. 95. 22.
Adequacy		Adequateness. 104.	Admireve		Admissible. 1. 19.
Adder's-tongue		Adequacy.	Admiring		Admissibility. 1.
Adders'-wort		Adders tongue. 11. 100.	Admittable		Admission.
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To Adz		Adze.	Admittance		To Monish.
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An Addit		An Adit.	To Admonish		Admonitory.
Addled		Addle. 30.	Monitive		A Monitor.
Addled-hedded		Addle headed. 8.	A Moniter		An Admonitioner.
To Addulate		Adulate.	Admonishment		Admonition. 103.
Addulateve		Adulatory.	An Admonition		
Addulaterary		Adulation.	A-do		Ado.
Addulation		Hades. 48.	A-done		Adone.
Ades		Affected equatio ns.	Adonis-like		Adonic.
Adected		Adhesive. 1.	Adonnic-verse		Adonical.
Adherent }		Adhesible.	Adopted		Adonic verse.
Adhereve }		Adhesively.	Adoptive		Adoptive.
Adherently		103.	An Adoptant		Adoptative. 22.
An Adherent		Adhesion. 1.	An Adopter		An Adoptive. 96. 103.
An Adherer		Adhesiveness. 1.	Adoptance		
Adherence		Adhortative. 22.	Adoption		Adoption. 103.
Adherement		Adhortatory.	Adorent		93.
Adhortive		An Adhorter.	Adoreve		Adoring.
An Adhortant		Adhortation.	Adorently		Adorably.
Hortation		Adiaphorously. 25.	Adorence		Adoration. 103.
Adiaphorosly		Addict. 44.	Adoration		93.
To Adict		Addictless. 44.	Adossè		Adossee. 18.
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Adiction		Adue	The Adriattick		The Adriatic Sea. 5.
A-dieu		Adew.	Adriatic (adj.)		Adriatic. 5.
		Adieu.	Adriffed		Adrift.
		Ah-dieu.	A-dry		Adry. 33. 36.
Adjectant		Adjectitious. 22.	To Adulter		Adulterize.
Adjectantly		Adjectitiously.	Adultrous		Adulterous. 3.
Adjectivel		Adjectival. 41.	Adultrosly		Advouturous.
Adjectivly		Adjectively.	An Adultrin		Adulterously. 25.
Adjunctivly		Adjunctively.	An Adultrr		Advoutrously.
		Adjourn.	An Adultrr		An Adultrine. 20.
To Adjurn		Adjurne. 14.	An Adultrr		Adulterer. 3.
		Adjourn.	An Adultrr		Adulteress. 3.
Adjurnable		Adjournable.	Adultry		Adultery.
Adjurnment		Adjournment.	Adulteratly		Advoutry.
Adjuteve		Adjutant. 96.	Adulteratness		Adulterately. 9.
An Adjuter		An Adjutor. 103.	Adulteration		Adulteration. 16.
An Adjutant		An Adjutant.	Adumbrateve		93.
The Adjutant-ge-		91. 36.	Aduncious		Adumbrative.
neral		Adjutage.	Adusted		Adunqu.
An Adjutage					Adust.

To Advance	not	Advauce.	27.	Aer-nauticly	not	Aerostatically.	5.
An Ad'vance		101.		Aer-nautica		Aerostation.	
To Advantage		Vantage.		An Afair		Affair.	
An Ad'vantage		101.		A-far		Afar.	33. 36.
Advantageable		Advantagious.		Afar-off		A-far off.	36.
Advantageably		Advantagiously		To Afect		Affect.	
Advantageableness		Advantagiousness.		An Af'fect		101.	
Advenent		Advenient.	49.	Afectless		Afectless.	
Advental	{	Adventual.	59.	Afectable		Afectable.	
Adventant	{	Adventitial.		Afecting		Afectuons.	
Adventantly		Adventitious.	22.	Afectingly		Afectuonsly.	
To Venture		Adventitiously.		Afectability		Afectability.	
An Ad'venture		101.		Afectioned		Afectioned.	
Adventureve	{	Adventurous.		Afectionate		Afectionate.	
Adventurevly	{	Adventuresome.		Afectionatly		Afectionately.	
An Adventurist		Adventurously.		Afectionatness		Afectionateness.	
Adverbial		Adventuresomely.		Afection		Afection.	
Adverbaly		An Adventurer.		Afected		Afected.	
Advers		Adverbial.	49.	Afectedly		Afectedly.	
Adversly		Adverbially.	9.	Afectedness		Afectedness.	
Adversive		Averse.	23.	Affectation			
Adversness		Aversely.		A-feeld		Afield.	36. 13.
Adversion	{	Adversative.	22.	To Afeer		Afeer.	
An Adversery		Averseness.	16.	Afeerers		Afeerors.	24.
Adverseteve		Aversion.		Afettuos		Afettuos.	
Adversety		Aversion.	22.	Affable		Effable.	
Advertive		An Adversary.		Affrica		Africa.	
Advertivly		Adversative.		Affricaan (adj.)		African.	2.
Advertance		Adversity.		An Affrican		An African.	
To Advertize		Advertent.		An Affricanism		Africanism.	
An Advertizer		Advertently.		To Afiliate	{	Adfiliate.	23.
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Advisable		Advertise.		An Afiliater		Afiliative.	
The Advocate-ge-		Advertisement.	16.	Afilience		Afiliater.	
neral	{	Advisable.		Filiation	{	Afilience.	
Advocate-ship		36.		Afinity		Adfiliation.	
An Advoier		36.		A-fire		Affiliation.	
Advowsop		An Advoyer.	97.	To Afirm		Affinity.	
To Advow		Advouson.		Afirmable		Afire.	33. 36.
To Avowé	{	Avow.		Afirmably		Afirm.	
Adz-bud		Avowee.	18.	An Afirmant		Afirmable.	
Adz-ooks		Avouee.		Afirmance		Afirmably.	
Eneas (Testament)		Avouee.		Afirmation		Afirmant.	
Eneas (the Trojan)		Avouee.		Afirmative		Afirmance.	
An Aer (music)		Avouee.		Afirmativly		Afirmative.	
An Aeretta		Avouee.		To Afix		Afirmatively.	
Aer		Avouee.		An Af'fix		Afix.	
Aeral	{	Avouee.		Afixture		101.	
An Acrey	{	Avouee.		A-flat		Affixion.	
Aerless		Avouee.		Enflation		Aflat.	33.
Aery		Avouee.		Enflatus		Aflation.	
Aerily		Avouee.		To Enflit	{	Affatus.	
Aeriness		Avouee.		Flictive		Affict.	
An Aerer		Avouee.		Flictivly		Inflict.	
An Aering		Avouee.		An Enflicter		Affictive.	
Aer-nautic		Avouee.		Enfliction		Inflictive.	
An Aer-nautique		Avouee.		Flictedness		Affictively.	
		Avouee.		Fliction		An Affictor.	
		Avouee.		A-float		Infliction.	
		Avouee.		Enflux		Afflictedness.	
		Avouee.		Enfluction		Affliction.	
		Avouee.		A-foot		Afloat.	33. 12.
		Avouee.		Enforation		Affux.	
		Avouee.		To Aford		Affuxion.	62.
		Avouee.				Afloat.	33.
		Avouee.				Afforacion.	
		Avouee.				Afford.	

The Forenoon	not	The Aforenoon.	41.
Fore-sayed		Aforsaid.	
Fore-time		Aforetimes.	
To A-fray		Affray.	
A-frayed		Afraid.	
A Fray		An Affray.	
A-fresh		Afresh.	33.
After-all		After all.	
The After-birth		The After birth.	
An After-game		An After game.	
The After-mouth		The After math.	
After-noon		Afternoon.	
After-pains		Afterpains.	
An After-pece		An Afterpiece.	13.
An After-state		An After state.	
An After-swarm		An After swarm.	
After-time		After times.	
Afterward		After wards.	
To Efuse		Affuse.	
An Efuse		101.	
Efusement		Affusion.	
An Efusion		103.	
To Afy		Affy.	
Afyless		Afyless.	63.
Afyant		Affiant.	
Afyance		Affiance.	

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT assent to the opinion of your correspondent, W. H. B., that the Seasons of Thomson afford a model of "refined British poetry:" at least in the sense which he attaches to the epithet. The fact is, that the style of Thomson is too refined; it is gorgeous and inflated. His poetry exhibits neither the simplicity of diction, nor the flowing numerousness of measure, which characterize that of Milton, Akenside, and Armstrong, who are unquestionably our best blank-verse writers. To the sentiment of Thomson, indeed; and to the genuine enthusiasm with which he saw and felt, I give my willing tribute of applause. As to the supposed erratum, I think your correspondent's suggestion furnishes an additional instance of that itch for verbal conjecture which stimulated "the slashing Bentley" to mangle Milton and Horace. Thomson's impressions are often obscure, from the forced effort to appear poetical: a word which has done much towards vitiating the grammatical purity and natural energy of our poetic language. But I do not think that he was ever guilty of such an awkwardness in sense and expression, as that now attempted to be palmed upon him—"when your view is no more:" and was there ever a flatter truism, or, rather, more absolute nonsense, according to this reading, than the sequel? "When your view is no more; when your sight is closed; the storms of time will quickly

pass." Surely they would be already past. The passage is 'perfectly correct,' as it stands: *view* is the governing noun of *deem'd*; and *what* is the governing pronoun of *is*: every school-boy conversant with his Latin grammar, knows that *quod* or *what*, has often the force of *that* which:

Yet bear up awhile:

And, what your bounded view, (which only saw

A little part,) deem'd evil, is no more.

"Bear up for a little while; and that which your limited vision, discerning only a part of the prospect of life, mistook for permanent evil, is no more; it is past, or has disappeared."

CRITO.

Bristol; Aug. 7.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I began to read the communication of your correspondent Mr. Luckcock, in your Magazine for the last month, on the proposed establishment of what he calls a Court of Equity and Honor, and, till I reached the part where he avows the contrary, I really conceived I was perusing the lucubrations of a person who had suffered from the rapacity of some low practisers in the law, and had therefore charitably interested himself in endeavouring to prevent others from experiencing the like misfortune. The reverse, however, appears the fact; and, therefore, the circumstances under which this gentleman's plan was put to paper will give him increased credit for his disinterestedness.

Mr. L. very modestly remarks, in the latter part of his letter, that the addition of his name will give no weight to his proposal; but soon after insinuates that, as its appearance may hold out some inducement for farther enquiry from other correspondents, you, sir, are at liberty to subjoin it. Perhaps, had not Mr. L.'s name appeared to this paper as its author, I might still have been induced to trouble you; but, as he has chosen to insert it, he will excuse my treating the subject with the like freedom as if it had been anonymous.

Permit me, then, as Mr. L. has solicited further enquiries from correspondents on his proposition, to offer, in the following remarks, the only solutions which seem to me possible to result from queries on such a head.

To begin with this gentleman's strictures on the courts of conscience. Will he allow me to ask him, whether he is arguing *pro* or *con* when he states the defendant

defendant has no appeal from them, being summoned voluntarily or otherwise; that he must appear or be nonsuited; and he must, should the award go against him, either pay or be imprisoned. It certainly appears to me very adviseable that no process of error should lie from this court, on account of the very trifling matters in which it has jurisdiction; and that the court itself would be a mere dead letter if the plaintiff could not proceed to judgment in case the defendant did not attend; and I believe it is a very general and necessary consequence of all verdicts either to pay or be imprisoned. Mr. L. then observes (and this is almost the only one of his observations in which I agree with him,) that it is a somewhat disreputable mode of decision for the superior classes; and adds (with great complacency) that this latter feeling every friend to peace and refinement would do well to encourage.

Your correspondent has not favored us with the proposed number of the commissioners (though I cannot comprehend from him who is to grant their commissions,) of his court; but, as he states a majority of three to be necessary to decide upon any verdict, of course there must be several; and, if so, I much doubt the competency of the funds to allow each of their commissioners or judges their proposed salary from the intended arrangement, that both the parties in dispute shall pay 1*l.* for the first, and ten shillings for every succeeding, day the cause shall be renewed. This, without any other contribution, would leave a lamentable deficiency in the sum necessary for the payment of these worthy personages; to say nothing of the gentleman ycleped "secretary," (but for whom the term of registrar would be more appropriate perhaps,) and the other officers of this truly honorable court.

Your correspondent never seems to have had any idea that witnesses are frequently very unwilling to be examined; and the fact that their attendance on such a court could not be enforced, would alone be a sufficient objection to its establishment: but, even granting this difficulty removed, these self-appointed commissioners would have no power to swear any witness in the cause to the truth of his testimony, even if among their number they reckoned one of the quorum; for it is very much questioned how far any magistrate is justified in receiving a voluntary affidavit (as all in the case in question would be), in any extra-

judicial matter; because the law takes no notice of them, nor will any indictment lie for perjury committed in them. Even the House of Commons has no authority to administer an oath, except in a few particular instances, where that power is granted to them by an express statute. Is not Mr. L. then aware of the possibility of persons lost to every principle of rectitude being produced as witnesses, who, aware of their security, are ready to swear positively to any thing required; or did the thought never occur to this speculative gentleman, during the whole of his ruminations, that a defendant might be sued and cast by the verdict of such a court (who yet might be disposed to act impartially), for a debt which had no more existence than, it is to be hoped, the court itself will ever have.

In one part of your correspondent's communication, he talks about offences and fines. It is quite superfluous to say a word on this head, Mr. L. (soaring as he is) can never mean to include any criminal matters in the arrangement, and turn this Court of Equity and Honor into a Sessions-house.

In a subsequent place, it is mentioned that the cases are intended to be recorded: I am surprised it did not extend to the advising that the cases should be regularly published; I am sure such a curious production would have a rapid sale. Perhaps Mr. L. would himself undertake the task of reporter, and send them forth to the admiring world under the imposing title of "Luckcock's Term Reports." As Mr. L. has courted "farther hints" on his proposition, will he permit me to "lend a hand," and recommend him not to submit the cases to the inspection of the committee, who, it appears, are to act gratuitously? these disinterested persons will be sufficiently burthened without such extraneous matter: but rather allow them to be revised, as the reports in the other courts are, by the judges themselves, previous to publication.

But, to return to a more serious view of this chimerical scheme. Why does this projector suppose that the decisions of such a court as the one proposed would be more satisfactory to the suitors than those of arbitrators? And, when he complains of the lengths arbitrators go for the purpose of serving their clients, does he recollect that two cases out of the three settled by this excellent expedient are either referred, in the first instance,

to a single person, who is not unfrequently a barrister, or to an umpire appointed by the arbitrators, where they may disagree, or dislike the trouble of more actively interfering; and that, however tenacious the courts are of meddling with awards, still, where there is apparent injustice or partiality in them, they will invariably be set aside with costs?

Mr. L. will allow me to call to his remembrance how peculiarly that mode of decision, of which he complains so much, is considered by the judges as under their protection; and that one of the many considerable advantages it possesses over the plan of his proposed court is, that its decrees may always be enforced.

It does, I confess, appear to me that the objection raised by this gentleman of the difficulty of procuring men of experience and integrity to undertake the office of arbitrators, will apply much more fatally to his own scheme. He does not even hint that his judges are to be under any moral obligation to return their verdict impartially. Perhaps Mr. L. intends that in this Court of Honour and Equity every thing shall be done upon honor, and thinks it will be sufficient if they deliver their judgment in the same manner as the House of Peers—Guilty upon my honor.

Your correspondent has, with admirable facility, disposed of two objections, the only two that he thinks can possibly be offered to his proposal; and, by way of obviating the first of them, he lays great stress on the event, that, should the defendant refuse to comply with the verdict of the court, yet still the confident expectation that a second verdict will be the same as the first, will amply compensate for the delay and expence the other party may have been dragged into;—a position so totally void of foundation as almost to supersede the necessity of a comment. Yet, for the sake of argument, I will make use of an illustration: suppose a plaintiff, whose debt is really and *bona fide* due, put to the expence of 4l. or 5l. (for such, on the lowest computation, I apprehend, the amount would be,) merely to obtain the judgment of such a court;—would he at all conceive himself placed in a better situation, or would he, in fact, be a bit nearer obtaining his money, in case the defendant still refused payment, in consequence of such a verdict? The answer is obvious: he would, on the contrary, be rather in a worse; for, though the defendant, for the

sake of time, might enter into the agreement to elude the determination of the court; yet such a step would be taken only to amuse the plaintiff, and prevent his proceeding more seriously; and the defendant, well knowing that compliance with the decision would be afterwards completely optional, would, in the interim, have leisure to dispose of his property and abscond?

In answer to the way in which Mr. L. has disposed of his second objection, I must observe, he has put a construction on the words he used directly contrary to their common acceptance.

Speaking of the opposition to his plan likely to be made by the professors of the law, he remarks, that, "where the law is well defined, there is not much room for litigation," a very evident axiom. But, as a ground of non-objection, he adds, that, "the court proposed would chiefly be occupied in such cases as might be doubtful in the issue, if brought before a legal jury." So that "the court proposed would chiefly be occupied" with those very cases which are the most lucrative the profession can have, on account of length of pleadings, special arguments, motions for new trials, &c. that so frequently occur in these ambiguous cases. Need I call to your correspondent's remembrance the lawyer's constant and favorite toast?—"The glorious uncertainty of the law."

My last, though not least, ground of opposition to Mr. L.'s plan, is, that it can never be of any service in the case of a dishonest, or even insolvent, defendant; because, how can it be imagined that such persons would ever be sufficiently amicable to agree with their creditors to what tribunal to submit their difference. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, all overtures at a mode of settlement of this kind would be treated with contempt and derision.

Nevertheless, the law at present, I admit, is very defective in its provisions for the recovery of small debts; and some amendment is no doubt extremely to be desired: but, so much has been written, and so many theories offered for a reform in this particular, without producing any good effect, that, for my own part, I despair of seeing any alteration; and, though I entertain all due respect for the inventive genius of Mr. Luckcock, I must confess, his plan seems to me among those the least calculated to produce any beneficial effect.

July 13, 1815.

W.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent J. D. E. relative to the family of Mr. Love, the comedian, I can only inform you that a gentleman of the name of Dance, uncle, I believe, to the present architect, was for some time a performer on one of the London theatres. During the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, or of the Duke of Newcastle, a political pamphlet was written by one of the wits of that day, (I believe Pope,) entitled, "Are these things so?" In answer to this, Mr. Dance published, "If they are, what then?" The minister expressed himself greatly pleased with this performance, and requested to see the author. Mr. Dance attended the levee for some time with great punctuality, but to no purpose. At the same time he married a lady without any property; and, with the prospect of a family, became anxious for some provision. This induced him to attempt the stage; and, in consequence of his love-match, he assumed the name of Love.

Your correspondent will consider this information as dependant on the recollection of a newspaper paragraph, which appeared in an evening journal about forty years ago. It was read, however, at an age when such impressions are strong, and for the most part more lasting than recent events.

J. A.

June 5, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE friends of humanity, of religion, and of morality, have, within these few last eventful years, obtained a most important and truly gratifying triumph by the gradual abolition of the Slave Trade; and even Bonaparte's pretended crimes are in some measure mitigated by his late sweeping decree relative to the suppression of this detestable traffic. Could the intolerant principles of the bigoted Spaniards, or those of their neighbours the Portuguese, be enlightened by a laudable zeal of a general philanthropy, soon might this trade in human blood be expunged for ever from the list of moral depravity, and be remembered only with horror and detestation. To the immortal honor of this country, the present happy change in the condition of the unfortunate Africans is principally, if not wholly, to be attributed to the exertions of Britons. Thus, justly possessing, as a nation, this enviable character of moral rectitude and of general benevo-

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lence, why suffer it to be deteriorated by tolerating the corrupt and pernicious system of privateering?

In the early ages of our history, when Holland kept this country on the alert, and obliged us to act diffensively, owing to her immense superiority as a naval power, it became patriotic and political to countenance this system. In these days, the infantile era of our maritime power, individuals, actuated by noble and disinterested principles, equipped armed ships, not for private advantage, but purely for public good. The destruction of the far-famed Spanish armada, and perhaps the present exalted superiority of our navy, may in a great degree have originated in the spirited exertions of public bodies and of private individuals. And I believe the advantages so liberally bestowed (and so well merited), by charter, on the cinque-ports, and on many other sea-port towns of this kingdom, were the rewards for important services rendered to the crown by the inhabitants on similar occasions. But the present state of our naval power no longer requires the assistance of private individuals, and the same system which was once considered of essential service has now become a serious evil.

Privateers very rarely, if ever, engage in combat with vessels of similar, or of superior, force; and the avowed object of their equipment is to seize on merchant-ships; thus depriving the navy of their just reward, and leaving only those vessels to capture, against which privateers declined engaging! Privateers are considered, in a political point of view, lawful cruizers, because the more injury the nation can inflict on its adversary in time of war, either on its marine or on its commerce, is alledged to be the speediest means of obtaining an honorable peace; but, to this country, privateers are not only unnecessary but highly impolitic; they are frequently the receptacles for deserters from our men-of-war, they commit hostilities only on commerce, they corrupt the principles and morals of their crews, and vitiate the steady and industrious habits of many of their officers, by leading them into dissipation and extravagance. In a moral sense also, what can be more pernicious?

In several ports of this kingdom, privateers were fitted-out during the late war for the express purpose of detaining vessels, under neutral flags, on their voyages to or from the ports of the enemy, on the presumption that their cargoes were liable to confiscation: it is well

well known that information was obtained by every alluring means that art or bribery could suggest; and that many persons were induced to forfeit the confidence of their employers, or of their correspondents, under the flattering prospects of realizing a rapid fortune. Hence almost all vessels on these voyages were indiscriminately detained; and those whose names were not enumerated in the proscribed lists were suspected; and scarcely any having valuable cargoes on-board were allowed to proceed unmolested. The neutral master considered his character, or, in fact, his honor, implicated, and his employment at stake, in case the property confided to his care became forfeited; and he who could escape confiscation was considered the most adroit and clever in his profession. False swearing therefore often took place, and simulated documents became necessary, and were procured, to substantiate the master's declaration; and many rich cargoes, by these means, well known to be "*bona fide*" enemy's property, were restored; whilst numerous others, to a very considerable amount, were decreed to be lawful prizes. This gave rise to a spirit of litigation amongst the owners and crew; and many cases, which occupied a considerable portion of the valuable time of the learned and impartial judge of the Admiralty Court, was ultimately decided in the Cock-pit at Whitehall. Happy indeed would it have been for all parties if the matter ceased here; but the distribution of the spoil became a fit subject for chancery suits; and many, I understand, to this hour remain undecided in that court, to the great annoyance of the chancellor, and to the manifest disadvantage of those interested. I will therefore here simply ask, what benefits can possibly arise to the community at large, or to government, from privateering, that can compensate for all these evils?

And how have the owners of these vessels been rewarded for their pains? There are scarcely any who have not been involved in expensive suits at law, and not one out of ten who has really secured his proportion of this ill-gotten property. This true and singular circumstance may be considered one of the most conclusive arguments that can be adduced to prove the system immoral and highly irreligious; and, although tolerated by the laws of nations, evidently contrary to the pure precepts of the Divinity.

France, previous to the late contest

with America, was more partial to privateering than any other nation; and, in consequence of the state of her navy, it was politic in her government to encourage it; but the morality of the French people sunk into oblivion when the Goddess of Reason assumed her reign in that infatuated country on the altars of religion. The phlegmatic Hollander, in a few instances, imitated his Gallic neighbour, but those instances were rare; the Spaniard followed a similar example, but the punishment of an heretic is congenial to his religious creed. And, amongst the host of privateers out of America, the greatest number belonged to the Southern States—to that part of the Union, the most violent, the most immoral, and unprincipled;—to that part of Columbia where slavery is tolerated, and where many of the leading characters are discontented, dissatisfied, emigrants from this country. It is true a few were equipped from the Northern States, but the number was comparatively trifling to those from the Southward; still our late enemies had a stronger plea of necessity for permitting privateering than we have, because the navies of these countries were either in their infancy or reduced to a state of insignificance; whilst our maritime power ruled predominant over the globe!

I, therefore, contend that the great work of morality, humanity, and of philanthropy, cannot be complete in this country whilst the system of privateering is suffered to exist by our government: the statute ought to be repealed; and no private ships should be allowed to arm, except merchant-vessels in their own defence.

I am conscious that I have ill fulfilled the task imposed upon myself; but I shall heartily rejoice, should these imperfect hints attract the attention of a more competent advocate, in exposing the fallacy of tolerating a system so pernicious as that of privateering. Q.

Plymouth; July 29, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Monthly Magazine for May is introduced with an interesting account of the *Testudo Græca* at Peterborough, by Mr. Murray, of Bishop Stortford, Herts. It is said to be well ascertained that this individual has been in England 216 years. An authenticated detail of such an extraordinary fact would have been highly desirable, as the duration of certain wild animals remarkable

able for longevity, and others, whose domestication is difficult or useless, is a great desideratum in natural history. Two hundred and sixteen years is, I suppose, the longest period to which animal life is known to have been protracted.

This singular animal is said to sleep from October to the latter end of April, and excavates its own dormitory in the earth in a manner similar to the mole. "The depth to which it penetrates varies as the rigor of the approaching winter may be." This appears to me scarcely credible, as the temperature of winter depends on causes which have no existence in October or September. Some animals, I know, are conscious of approaching storms; but these, though not obvious to our faculties, are incipient.

Mr. Lawrence, in the amusing account of his *Testudo Lusitanica*, to be found in the number for June, makes no mention of its possessing powers of meteorological prescience. Has this gentleman no other reason for naming it *Lusitanica* except that of its being purchased at Lisbon? or is the species to which it belongs common in that part of Europe?

Bedford-row;

W. N.

July 12, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public are much indebted to your excellent miscellany for a variety of useful information on all subjects conducive to the comfort and happiness of mankind; and I sincerely pray the war of politics may be succeeded by the peaceful promotion of the arts and sciences.

Three years back I had begun partially to practise cold-bathing in a morning, directly after getting out of bed; twice a-week in cold weather, and in warm weather thrice, using a sponge, soap, and cold water; and after rubbing the body well with a coarse buckaback towel; by which means I feel the cold less in cold weather, and bear the heat in warm weather surprisingly. It deterges the skin, and braces the whole system, and renders the body exceedingly light-some: even when I have risen in a state of perspiration, I have found no ill effect, by first rubbing off the perspirable matter from the body; so that, no person, by practising this mode, need regret the want of a cold-bath, which he is obliged to go some distance to obtain. Whoever can obtain a bason and water

may always have the first kind of bath in his bed-room, and come down to his breakfast refreshed in the highest order, without the risk of exposure to unfavourable weather, &c. I first learned this from seeing children bathed, and afterwards from hearing that the reason why the Russians bear the sudden change from warm rooms to a cold air better than more southern Europeans, was principally owing to this mode: but I was more fully confirmed in this excellent ablution by reading in your Magazine an account of this practice by John Middleton, of Lambeth, who had practised it for many years. I find, by accurate observation, the number of times I bathe in the week sufficient, as it does not rob the body of too much heat; and, as I am a great walker, I practice every morning rubbing the soles of the feet, and the parts that come in contact with the ground, with a *pomade divine*, which I also learned from the excellent letter of the said John Middleton, which he made himself, and which, if it were scented, might pass in the higher circles as a first-rate pomade,—which is ox-marrow simmered over the fire, and then passed through a piece of muslin into a gallipot; when cold, it is of a beautiful colour, and fit for use. I have used it for chaps, eruptions, to allay the irritable state of the skin in cold weather after shaving:—and, what is of more importance, to mothers suckling their own children, when the nipple of the breast is often so sore as to distress them much; by rubbing the part with this, it has almost instantly cured them, when other remedies have been slow, and sometimes offensive to the mouth of the infant. I boast of having many applications on this account, and consider it my duty to make it public. One marrow-bone, at the cost of 4d. will fill three small gallipots.

Also, I have experienced great relief in that most painful disorder the acute rheumatism, from the following recipe:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saltpetre, pounded fine as sand, put into a quart of vinegar, simmered in a pan close by the fire, till the nitre is dissolved, and then bottled for use: rub the part affected well with this, using the hand, till the part is quite dry, twice a-day. It has with me and several others never failed: it hardens the part affected, and does not dry the parts so much as opodildoc.

Rickmansworth;

PROBONO.

July, 1815,

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT part of the dialogue between Othello and Desdemona in the night-scene, which Shakspeare has not recorded in his history of the Moor of Venice, has lately been discovered among some old manuscripts.

When Desdemona piteously requests of her jealous lord the respite of half an hour, the poet records that he refused a moment's delay, and began to smother her; but the old manuscript says that the conversation was carried on awhile, after the following manner.

Des. Oh! banish me, my lord, but kill me not.

Oth. It is too late.

Des. But half an hour, a little time to ask, To say one prayer or two before I die.

My lord, my lord, I was not thus prepar'd.

Oth. Oh! damned truth! oh! damned proof of sin?

Well, well, make haste and pray, make haste and pray,

Thou hast sad need—confess—confess.

Des. Kill me to-morrow, 'et me live this night.

Oth. Nay, make thee haste, I say, make speedy work,

Or ere thy prayer be said——

Des. My dear, dear lord! give me this single night,

I'll make it clear I never did offend,
No, never swerv'd one jot from that dear love

I ever ow'd thee. Pray, one single night.
I never did offend thee, never did.

One single night, my dear, dear lord, I pray.

Some one has poison'd sure thy noble heart.

Oth. (*aside.*) I weep, I weep—be quick—or I shall melt—

I must be quick, or I shall soon relent.

Art thou prepar'd? hast said thy evening prayer?

Thy borrow'd time is nearly at its close.

Des. Thou heard'st my prayer, it was address'd to thee.

I ask'd of my dear lord one night to live.

I must obey,—so—so—farewell, my lord,

Thy Desdemona's innocent. Farewell,
Thou art deceiv'd, my love, thou art deceiv'd.

And He who knows the heart knows Desdemona's.—

Oth. False—perjur'd—and adulterous!

Des. Then heaven refuse its mercy,
Cast me down

His darkest den of never-ceasing woe,

If that be true. Oh! heavenly powers!
'tis false;

My ever-honour'd lord and love, 'tis false.

Oth. The handkerchief;—take heed;
—the handkerchief;

Oh! perjury;—take heed;—the handkerchief.—

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Des. May heaven forgive thee, love, as I now do.

Some fiend has wrought upon thy noble mind,

And planted there some weeds of jealousy.
I pray that heaven will not write down this deed,

This bloody deed, against thee, my dear lord.

Oth. Oh! damn'd hypocrisy;—peace—
peace—be still—

Down, hated strumpet;—down.

(*He smothers her.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE English invasion and occupation of this great island enables me to send you the following authentic particulars of the inhabitants:—

The entire population of the island of Java is estimated at five millions; of which, the European colonists form comparatively a small number. The natives may be classed under the general denominations of Javanese and Malays; the latter are again subdivided into distinct classes, according to their respective nations; and, in large cities, such as Bavaria, they have separate campongs allotted them, under a chief of their own, who is answerable for their good conduct to the bench of magistrates, or chief of the police, in the same manner as the China captain is placed over the Chinese. All the slaves brought from Celebes, Flores, and the other eastern islands, are classed with the Malays; the free Malays inhabiting the coast are principally traders and navigators, as well as builders of small prows, in which business they are very expert. They are evidently the same race with the inhabitants of the whole eastern Archipelago, who had their origin in the colonies which poured forth from the Malayan Peninsula, and extended themselves over Sumatra, Java, and the other islands. History makes mention of many bloody wars in the twelfth century, between the Malays and Javanese King of Modjapnit, who was not only sovereign of Java, but, having possessions in Sumatra and other isles, was one of the most powerful princes of the East, having constrained the King of Singapoera, Siri Irkander Shah, to retire further to the north in the year 1253. The latter built a new capital, which he called Malacca; whence sprang the numerous colonies, which, in the reign of Sultan Mahomet Shah, who, by his marriage with a princess, united the kingdom of Arracan to his other possessions, extended them-

R

selves

selves and the Malay name far and wide; being easily excited to desperate enterprises and emigrations by their characteristic love of plunder and navigation. Their language, which is the softest in Asia, little accords with their character, which certainly has not to boast of many amiable traits. They are generally indolent, but at the same time restless, vindictive, and treacherous; nor can any dependance be placed upon them. Their courage, however, cannot be called in question, and they have evinced, on various occasions, an utter contempt of death; but assassination is their prevailing vice, and they would, at any time, much rather stab an enemy in the dark, than encounter him face to face. They are passionately fond of gambling and cock-fighting, which latter diversion they formerly carried to such an excess, that, among the poorer classes and slaves, after losing their stake, with such articles of their master's property as they could lay their hands upon, their next step frequently would be to intoxicate themselves with opium, and then run a muck, stabbing with a criss all that came in their way, till they were themselves taken or killed.

The gambling-houses were, under the former government, regularly farmed out, and produced a considerable revenue; but, since the abolition of these receptacles of depravity, by order of the Earl of Minto, humanity has not been shocked by those horrid scenes produced by the frenzy of disappointment, which were formerly so frequent; and not an instance of running a muck has occurred at Batavia since the conquest. It may be observed, on the subject of the abolition of torture, in criminal cases, that the opinion of the Dutch was at first against such a measure; they thought, that the appalling spectacle of excruciating torments was rendered necessary, from a general idea of the natural obduracy of the Malay character. To frighten the imagination, therefore, humanity was outraged with every cruel invention; and, instead of preventing crimes, by putting down the nurseries of vice, the gambling-houses, which were the source of every evil, continued open, to feed that avarice which derived emolument from the taxes levied on them. The persons who thus encouraged a destructive passion, after indulging the deluded victims in their folly, sat as judges upon those, who, in consequence of the ruin in which they had involved themselves, had become frantic, and committed

murder more out of madness than malevolence. These judges, however, having profited by the taxation of the cause, which was the impelling principle to the misery that followed, could coolly consign the unhappy criminals to a protracted death, by quartering and impaling them alive, without feeling the least emotion for the sufferings they had in fact occasioned, or any desire to put an end to the evil which led to a continuation of such atrocities; yet it is still very difficult to root out strong prejudices and favourite practices suddenly, and the natives continue their propensity to sports of this kind; but, as they cannot indulge it in fighting cocks, they amuse themselves with the combats of other animals, such as quails and even grass-hoppers.

The Malays are generally of a brown or light-copper colour, the nose much flattened, and the head covered with a profusion of black hair; in their persons, the men are often very muscular and well made. The Malay language is spoken on all the sea-coasts, and is so very distinct and soft, as to be called the Italian of the East. It is written in the Arabic character, and has a number of Arabic and Persian words intermixed.

But the great mass of the population consists of Javanese, who inhabit all the interior parts of the island, and are the general cultivators of the soil; they are an exceedingly indolent race, and nothing short of positive compulsion, the want of the necessaries of life, or the prosecution of some of their favourite amusements, can rouse them from that state of apathy which is almost natural to them. Nor is this, perhaps, to be much wondered at, when the nature of their government, which is a pure despotism, is considered: no hereditary rights, or privileges, are enjoyed by any class of people, except in some parts of the country, where grants of lands in perpetuity have been bestowed by the sovereign, and these are strictly heritable. Some of these grants have been made for religious uses, others as provisions for relatives; or rewards to the higher order of the nobility; but the actual proprietary right in the soil was originally vested solely in the sovereigns: the first clearers of the soil became entitled to no more real property in the land, which had been in a manner created by their labour, than to a claim on the estate for peaceable possession, so long as they and their heirs should pay to the sovereign a due share of the produce; and this last portion alone was that

that which the government could alienate. The intermediate classes between the sovereign and the actual cultivators, were considered as no more than the executive officers of government, who received the revenues of the villages or districts, only as the gift of their lord, and depended on his will alone for their tenure.

The Javanese institutions, whether civil or military, recognise a gradation of petty officers, whose titles, rank, or income, bear some proportion to the importance and responsibility of their charge. Adipatto is the highest title of Javanese nobility. Tumagong is the next inferior rank, and which is borne by most of the regents. Petty districts are entrusted to officers styled Ingabis, or Mantris, who do not belong to the class properly denominated the nobility, or Bopati. The officer of superior rank, whoever he may be, is uniformly understood to possess the privilege of appointing the next immediately under him: this prerogative is equally exercised by private persons, as by the officers of government. The Tumogong, or other chief, who is himself nominated by the prince, appoints the Demang, or Mantridésa, and the Demang the Bakal, who is vested with authority over the cultivators, to whom he allots land, or deprives them of it, as he thinks proper. He may, therefore, be considered, with respect to the cultivators, or actual occupants, as the actual land-holder, so long as he continues in office. The tenure of the Bakal is scarcely less secure than that of the cultivator; but, from the advantages acquired by actual possession, and the capital thus accumulated, the former, generally speaking, becomes the fittest and ablest person to pay the superior the full rent of the lands: it is therefore the advantage of the latter not to remove him; and thus the interest of the lord gives to his situation a certain degree of stability. The Demang is accountable to his superior for the entire rent, receiving one-fifth of the rents of all the Bakals under him; besides enjoying a proportion of perquisites by this plan of settlement, the interests of the body of the people are entirely at the disposal of a numerous set of chiefs, who exercised over them a gradation of arbitrary oppression, and exposed them to a variety of injuries; in fact, the people seem to exist solely for the benefit of their chiefs, without freedom, and a certainty of enjoying the fruits of their labour; the hand of in-

dustry is palsied. It has been calculated that, in some eastern provinces, a husbandman possessed of sufficient land to maintain two buffaloes, derives from the fruits of his tillage and labour only one-fourteenth part for himself and his family: so greedy are the chiefs with their numerous dependants and lazy superintendants, all of whom the cottager is compelled to feed. Notwithstanding these arbitrary exactions, the natural fertility of the soil is so great, as to make ample amends; and in general the people live very well; their food, consisting of coffee, rice, salt-fish, poultry, vegetables of all sorts, and curry-shuff and chilies; salt pickles of various kinds, sugar, fruit, especially the dorian; of this last the natives are remarkably fond, and it is said to be possessed of stimulating qualities. On all the frequented roads, small sheds or shops are erected at convenient distances, where the above articles are supplied in great abundance, and very cheap to all travellers.

Both Malays and Javanese live in bamboo huts, divided into different apartments, sometimes plastered with mud, and usually raised two or three feet from the ground. All the villages are surrounded by topes of cocoa-nut and other favourite fruit-trees, encircled round by a thick bamboo hedge. The principal inhabitant of a Javanese village, whose office is elective, is invested by his fellow inhabitants with the general superintendence of the affairs relating to that village; whether in attending to the police, settling the minor disputes that occur within its limits, or collecting its revenues, or more frequently of its services. This limited form of a village administration has been continued under the new regulations of the British government; but with some restraints on the power and influence of the regents over the classes of inhabitants.

The Javanese, who are better featured than the Malays, are of a light brown colour, muscular, and well made; the women also have a more pleasing cast of countenance than the Malay females; and in some hilly tracts they are really beautiful: they generally wear a long black gown, with a cloth wrapped round to serve as a petticoat; and the men, a black cotton brode, with either a cloth tied round the waist, or a short pair of drawers. The higher classes are very partial to chintzes, silks, and velvets, which they are fond of ornament-

ing with embroidery, and in which they generally appear on all festivals and public occasions. The professed religion of both the Malays and Javanese, is Mohammedanism, but mixed with many superstitions. They appear, indeed, to be so careless of its rites, that it is difficult from common observation to ascertain the nature of their faith and worship: few of them, who are not of a religious turn, obey the laws of their prophet in abstaining from wine; for which both high and low have a great relish, and drink it often in public.

The language, both oral and written, of the Javanese, is quite distinct: hence, it appears, that the aborigines of the country were of a different race from their neighbours, the Malays; and the many remains of the Hindoo temples and inscriptions that have been discovered in the interior of Java, in the emperor's dominions, and about the ancient city of Modjapahit, seems to place it beyond a doubt that a race of Hindoos had been originally settled in the island.

The European colonists, Chinese, &c. principally inhabit the sea-port towns along the coast. AN OFFICER.

Batavia; Feb. 10, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately engaged in learning to play on keyed-instruments, I was much struck with the difficulty thrown in the student's way by the bass-clef being written as it now is, particularly when I conceive it could be so easily altered, viz. by taking away the top line of the clef, and adding it at the bottom (the F would, in course, then stand in the top line). Both clefs reading alike would certainly be a great advantage to learners; and even those who had been taught the present plan would have nothing new to learn. Pieces of music on the above plan would be played much easier at sight, and it would much assist in investigating the rules of thorough-bass. The fact is, that, simply considered, a treble and bass are nothing more than a tune sung by two voices of distinct powers, which, at first, sung the same notes, though at a different pitch; whilst, in process of time, it was found that, reducing the intervals of the correspondent sounds from octaves to thirds, fifths, &c. produced a more harmonious effect. This is the real origin of the bass accompaniment, and present arrangement of the F, or bass-clef, which serves completely as a stumbling-block to the

young student, inducing him to think that there is some hidden mystery in it.

August 4, 1815.

J. H.

P.S. By the above plan (which I call the *double-bass clef*), there would be a saving of leger-lines where they are found most difficult to remember, particularly as piano-fortes have lately been made with additional bass notes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK from LONDON to KEW.

AT BARNE'S ELMS lived the virtuous minister of Elizabeth, Sir FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM, and here he once entertained that chivalrous queen. COWLEY the poet afterwards resided here; and in a latter age HEYDEGGER, the buffoon, who gave an eccentric entertainment to the second Guelph, and contrived to gratify his listless mind by an ingenious surprize, in first making him believe he was not prepared to receive him, and then contriving a sudden burst of lights, music, and gaiety.

In returning through the lane which led from the Kit-Kat club-room to Barnes Common, the keenest emotions of the human mind were excited by an unforeseen cause. I was admiring the luxuriance and grandeur of the vegetation, in trees which from the very ground expanded in immense double trunks, and in the profusion of weeds and shrubs which covered every part of the untrodden surface—when, on a sudden, I caught the sound of a ring of VILLAGE BELLS. Nothing could be more in accordance with the predispositions of my mind. All the melancholy which is created by the recurrence of the same succession of tones, instantly controlled and oppressed my feelings. I became the mere patient of these sounds; and sank, as it were, under the force of gloomy impressions, which so completely lulled and seduced me, that I suffered without being able to exert an effort to escape from their influence. Seldom before had the power of sound acquired a similar ascendancy over me. I seemed to be carried back by it to days and events long passed away. My soul, so to speak, was absorbed; and I leaned upon a gate, partly to indulge my reverie, partly as an effect of lassitude, and partly to listen more attentively to the causes of so peculiar a train of perceptions.

There were six bells; and they rang what was doubtless designed for a merry peal to celebrate some village festival; or, perhaps they were profaning a sanctuary

tuary of the religion of peace, and outraging a land of freedom, to announce some bloody victory, gained by legions of trained slaves over patriots, who had been asserting the liberties and defending the independence of their country. Whichever might be the purpose, (for, alas! the latter was, among my degenerated countrymen, as likely as the former,) the recurring tones produced corresponding vibrations on my nerves, and I felt myself played upon like a concordant musical instrument. Presently, however, it occurred to me, that I was not an entire stranger to the tones of those bells; and that part of their fascination arose from an association between them and some of the earliest and dearest objects in my remembrance. "Surely," I exclaimed, "they are CHISWICK BELLS!—the very bells under the sound of which I received part of my early education, and, as a school-boy, passed the happiest days of my life!—Well might their tones vibrate to my inmost soul—and kindle uncommon sympathies!" I now recollected that the winding of the river must have brought me nearer to that simple and primitive village than the profusion of wood had permitted me to perceive, and my memory had been unconsciously acted upon by the tones which served as keys to all the associations connected with these bells, their church and the village of Chiswick! I listened again, and now discriminated those identical sounds which I had not heard during a period of more than thirty years. I distinguished the very words in the successive tones, which the school-boys and puerile imaginations at Chiswick used to combine with them. In thought, I became again a school-boy—"Yes," said I, "the six bells tell me that *my dan cow has just calv'd*, exactly as they did above thirty years since!"—Did the reader never encounter a similar key-note, leading to a multitude of early and vivid recollections? Those well remembered tones, in like manner, brought before my imagination numberless incidents and personages no longer important, or no longer in existence. My scattered and once-loved school-mates, their characters and their various fortunes passed in rapid review before me;—my school-master, his wife, and all the gentry, and heads of families, whose orderly attendance at divine service on Sundays, while those well-remembered bells were "chiming for church," (but now gone and mouldering in the

adjoining graves,) were again presented to my perceptions! With what pomp and form they used to enter and depart from their house of God! I still saw with the mind's eye the widow Hogarth and her maiden relative, Richardson, walking up the aisle dressed in their silken sacks, their raised head-dresses, their black hoods, their lace ruffles, and their high-crook'd canes, preceded by their aged servant, Samuel; who, after he had wheeled his mistress to church, in her Bath-chair, carried the prayer-books up the aisle, and opened and shut the pew! There too was the portly Dr. Griffiths, of the Monthly Review, with his literary wife in her neat and elevated wire-winged cap! And oft-times the vivacious and angelic Duchess of Devonshire, whose bloom had not then suffered from the canker-worm of pecuniary distress, created by the luxury of charity! Nor could I forget the humble distinction of the aged sexton Mortefee, whose skill in psalmody enabled him to lead that wretched groupe of singers, whom Hogarth so happily portrayed; whose performance with the pitch-fork excited so much wonder in little boys; and whose gesticulations and contortions of head, hand, and body, in beating time, were not out-done, even by Joah Bates in the commemorations of Handel! Yes, simple and happy villagers! I remember scores of you;—how fortunately ye had, and still have, escaped the contagion of the metropolitan vices, though distant but five miles; and how many of you have I conversed with, who, at an adult age, had never beheld the degrading assemblage of its knaveries and miseries!

I revelled in the melancholy pleasure of these recollections, yielding my whole soul to that witchery of sensibility which magnifies the perception of being, till one of the bells was overset; when, the peal stopping, I had leisure to think on the rapid advance of the day, and on the consequent necessity of quickening my speed.

At the end of this lane I crossed a road, which I found led to Chiswick Ferry. The opening gave increased effect to the renewed peal, and I regretted that I could not then indulge in a nearer approach to that beloved spot. I passed a farm-house and some neat villas, and presently came to the unostentatious, but interestingly-ancient, structure of Barnes Church, seated on the Common, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the village. I essayed to enter the church-yard to read some of the chronicles

cles of the mortality, particularly as it invited attention by the unusual object of a display of elegant *Roses*, which I afterwards learnt had been cultivated on the same spot about 150 years, to indulge the conceit of a person of the name of *Rose*, who was buried there, and left an acre of ground to the parish to defray the expence; but I found the gate locked, and was told it was never opened, except during service. I confess I was not pleased with this regulation, because it appeared to sever the affections of the living from their proper sympathy with the dead. I have felt in the same manner in regard to the enclosed cemeteries of the metropolis: they separate the dead too abruptly from surviving friends and relatives. Grief seeks to indulge itself unobserved, it desires to be unrestrained by forms and hours, and to vent itself in perfect solitude. The afflicted wife longs to weep over the grave of her husband; the husband to visit the grave of a beloved wife; and the tender mother seeks the spot endeared by the remains of her child; but they cannot submit to the formality of asking permission, or allow their griefs to be intruded upon by strange attendants. Such tributes to our unsophisticated feelings are, however, denied by the locks, bolts, and walls, of our metropolitan cemeteries. The practised grave-digger wonders at the indulgence of unavailing woe—the unconscious tenants of his domain possess no peculiar claims on his sympathy—he cannot conceive how any can be felt by others—and, if he grant permission to enter, it must be for some cause more urgent, and more apparent, than that of bewailing over a grave! Did it never occur, however, to the clergymen who superintend these depositories of mortality, that more respect is due to the feelings of survivors? Is it necessary for any evident purpose that the gates should be locked at any time, or for more than a few hours in the night? And, if even this privation be suffered merely from the fear of resurrection-men, is it not due to the best feelings of our nature that the severest punishment should attach to the crime of stealing dead bodies? What can now be learnt of anatomy which cannot be found in books and models, or in the rare cases of the public hospitals? I would therefore rather bury a detected resurrection-man alive with the body he might be stealing, than, for the purpose of preventing this crime, shut out the living from all communion with the dead,

and from all the sympathies and lessons addressed to the heart and understanding by their unrestricted intercourse.

BARNES consists of a few straggling houses that face the Common, of a mean street leading to the water-side, and of a row of elegant houses facing the Thames, on a broad terrace nearly half-a-mile long. On the opposite side of the river is a tract of new-made swampy ground, shaped circularly by the winding of the river. The chord of this circle extends from Chiswick to Strand-on-the-Green; and upon it is seen the exquisitely-beautiful villa of the Duke of Devonshire, where Charles James Fox lately terminated his glorious career; and on the left stands the house and extensive grounds long occupied by the amiable Valentine Morris, esq. who, on his death-bed in Italy, in 1786, bequeathed these premises and a competent annuity as a provision for about thirty aged horses and dogs, and here some of them survived till within these seven years, dying, from the gradual decay of their vital powers, at the ages of forty and fifty.

The beauty and seclusion of this terrace, have long invited the residence of persons of wealth and distinction. Many of those Frenchmen who, from interested connections, or the prejudices of education, preferred exile and comparative poverty in foreign lands, to the reign of liberty and reason at home, came to reside on this spot. Here was acted the terrible tragedy of the COUNT and COUNTESS D'ANTRAIGUES. These famous intriguants, after traversing Europe to enlist the vain prejudices of kings, and the sycophant spirit of courtiers, against the unalterable principles of the rights of man, settled themselves in a small house near the upper end of this terrace. Here their establishment consisted only of a single Italian footman, and two maid-servants. One day in every week they went to London, in a hired coach, to confer with their partizans; and it was on the morning of one of these excursions to the metropolis, in July 1812, that these unhappy persons were suddenly butchered by their Italian footman. The coach stood at the door, and the count and countess had descended the stairs, when the servant, rushing from the parlour, fired a pistol at the count; the ball of which struck, but did not injure, him. It, however, so much surprised him as to throw him off his guard, when the wretch struck him with a stiletto between the shoulders. The count at first reeled on the step of the

the door, but instantly rushed up stairs, as is supposed, to get arms from his bed-chamber, which he reached, but only to fall dead on the floor. In the mean time the countess, who was two or three paces in advance, and at the door of the carriage, unaware of the origin of the report of the pistol, and of the sudden retreat of the count, asked the man, peevishly, why he did not open the door? He advanced as if to do it; but instantly stabbed her in the breast to the hilt of his weapon: she shrieked, reeled a few yards, and fell dead beside the post which adjoins the house to the west, on the pavement near which her blood was still visible. The villain himself fled up stairs to the room where his master lay weltering in his blood, and then, with a razor, cut his own throat. I saw the coachman, who told me that scarcely five minutes elapsed between the time when he heard them approach the carriage and beheld them corpses! The several acts were begun and over in an instant. At first he could not conceive what was passing; and, though he leaped from the box to the aid of the dying lady, he had then no suspicion of the fate of the count. The space too on which the transaction took place was as contracted as the time it occupied. On making inquiry at an adjoining public-house, I learnt that the assassin, about ten minutes previously, had augmented his courage by coming there, and buying a glass of brandy, which he drank without any apparent perturbation. I took much pains to ascertain his motive for committing so horrid a deed; but none can be traced beyond a feeling of revenge, excited by a supposed intention of his master to discard him, and send him out of the kingdom; a design which, it is said, he discovered by listening on the stairs to the conversation of the count and countess, while they were enjoying the water-scene by moon-light, on the preceding evening, from their projecting windows. I was told the count was a tall athletic man, between sixty and seventy, of very commanding manners and superior talents; and that the countess was a fine woman, about fifty, and formerly an actress of note on the French stage. It was impossible to view the site of such a tragedy without horror, and without feeling the deepest sympathy for the victims; yet it gratified me to see the house already tenanted by a respectable family, because it thus appeared that there are now dispersed through society many minds raised above

the artifices of superstition, which, in no distant age, would have filled these premises with ghosts and hobgoblins, till they had become a bye-word and a heap of ruins!

Nearly adjoining and behind the residence of Count d'Antraigues, stands the premises and grounds long occupied by another distinguished emigrant, the Marquis de Chabanes, a relation of the notorious and versatile Talleyrand. This marquis here pursued two speculations, by which, at the time, he attracted attention and applause. In the first he undertook to give useful body and consistency to the dust of coals, of which thousands of tons, before their application to gas-lights, were annually wasted in the shipping and coal-wharfs; and, for this purpose, he erected a manufactory; but, after much loss of labour and property, found it necessary to abandon the project. In the second speculation, he proposed to introduce various French improvements into English horticulture, and undertook to supply the fruiterers of the metropolis with tender and unseasonable fruits and vegetables, in greater perfection, and at a lower rate, than they had heretofore been supplied by the English gardeners. For this purpose he built large and high walls, and very extensive hot-houses and conservatories; but, being unable to contend against the fickleness of our climate, he found it necessary to abandon this scheme also; when the glasses, the frames, &c. were sold by auction; and no vestiges now remain of his labours, but his vines and the ruins of his flues and foundation-walls.

During my inquiries of the working gardener, who has succeeded him on the ground, I learnt some particulars in regard to the economy by which the metropolis receives its vast supplies of fruits and fresh vegetables. Mr. MIDDLETON, in his Philosophical Survey of Middlesex, estimates the quantity of garden-ground, within ten miles of the metropolis, at 15,000 acres, giving employment in the fruit-season to 60,000 inhabitants. The mode of conveying this vast produce to market creates habits among this numerous class of people which are little suspected by the rest of the community. A gardener's life appears to be one of the most primitive and natural; but, passed near London, it is as artificial and unnatural as any known to our forced state of society. Covent-garden market is held three days in the week, and other markets on the

same

same or other days; and, as vegetables ought to be eaten as soon as possible after they are gathered, it is the business of the gardener to gather one day and sell the next; hence the intervening night is the period of conveyance from the places of growth to those of consumption. All the roads round London, therefore, are covered with market-carts and waggons during the night, so that they may reach the markets by three, four, or five o'clock, when the dealers attend; and these markets are over by six or seven. The shops of retailers are then supplied by the aid of ill-paid Irish women, who carry loads of a hundred-weight to all parts of London on their heads, to meet the demands of good house-wives, who, at ten or eleven, buy their garden-stuff for the day. This rapid routine creates a prodigious quantity of labour for men, women, and horses. Every gardener has his market-cart, or carts, which he loads at sun-set; and, according to the distance from London, it leaves home at ten, eleven, twelve, or one o'clock. Each cart is accompanied by a driver, and also by a person to sell, generally the gardener's wife; who, having sold her load, returns with the team by nine or ten o'clock in the morning; and has thus finished the business of the day, before half the inhabitants of London have risen from their beds. Such is the economy of every gardener's family, within ten miles of London, of some every night, and of others every other night, during at least six months in the year. The high vegetable season, or particular crops, call for exertions of labour, or rather of slavery, scarcely paralleled by any other class of people. Thus, in the strawberry season, hundreds of women are employed to carry that delicate fruit to market on their heads; and their industry in performing this task is as wonderful, as their remuneration is unworthy of the opulent classes, who derive enjoyment from their labour. They consist, for the most part, of Shropshire and Welsh girls, who walk to London at this season in droves, to perform this drudgery, just as the Irish peasantry come to assist in the hay and corn-harvests. I learnt that these women carry on their heads a basket of strawberries, or raspberries, weighing from forty to fifty pounds, and make two turns in the day, from Isleworth to market, a distance of thirteen miles each way; three turns from Brent-

ford, a distance of nine miles; and four turns from Hammersmith, a distance of six miles. For the most part, they find some conveyance back; but even then these industrious creatures walk loaded from twenty-four to thirty miles a-day, besides going back unladen some part of each turn! Their remuneration for this unparalleled slavery is from 8s. to 9s. per day; each turn from the distance of Isleworth being 4s. or 4s. 6d.; and from that of Hammersmith 2s. or 2s. 3d. Their diet is coarse and simple, their drink, tea and small-beer, costing not above 1s. or 1s. 6d. and their back-conveyance about 2s. or 2s. 6d.; so that their net gains are about 5s. per day, which, in the strawberry season of forty days, amounts to 10l. After this period the same women find employment in gathering and marketing vegetables, at lower wages, for other sixty days, netting about 5l. more. With this poor pittance they return to their native county, and it adds either to their humble comforts, or creates a small dowry towards a rustic establishment for life. Can a more interesting picture be drawn of virtuous exertion? Why have our poets failed to colour and finish it? More virtue never existed in their favourite Shepherdesses than in these Welsh and Shropshire girls! For beauty, symmetry, and complexion, they are not inferior to the nymphs of Arcadia, and they far outvie the pallid specimens of Circassia! Their morals too are exemplary; and they often perform this labour to support aged parents, or to keep their own children from the workhouse! In keen suffering, they endure all that the imagination of a poet could desire; they live hard, they sleep on straw in hovels and barns, and they often burst an artery, or drop down dead from the effect of heat and over-exertion! Yet, such is the state of one portion of our female population, at a time when we are calling ourselves the most polished nation on earth, and pretending to be so wealthy that we give away millions a-year to foreigners unsolicited, and for no intelligible purpose! And such too is their dire necessity, that it would be most cruel to suggest or recommend any invention that might serve as a substitute for their slavery, and thereby deprive them of its wretched annual produce!

COMMON SENSE.

Erratum.—At page 80, col. 1, of the last number,—read “for such as are these dumb,” &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER may be the defects or excellencies of French versification, my purpose, in this communication, is not to inquire, but to point out an inadvertence or two into which your correspondent Hermes has fallen in page 397 of your last Magazine but one.

He has marked a line of Racine thus,

Sa | croupe se re | courbe en re | plis tortu- |
eux ;

and says that this line, "marked in compliance with the vulgar error, will appear anapaestic, and equivalent to,

O'er | thee may the | tempest in | gentleness
| blow."

Now, how either of these lines, marked thus, can be called anapaestic, except so far as the feet contain three syllables in the interior of the line, I cannot conceive; the last line, according to this division, consists of dactyls—

Thē e māy t hē | tē mpēst ī n | gē ntlē nē sē.

But, if we divide them as anapaests (the English line is most certainly anapaestic), they will stand thus,

Sā crōnpe | sē rēcōurbe | ēn rēplīs | tōr-
tūē ux.

O'er thēē | māy t'hē tem | pēst ī n gē n- |
tlēnēss blō w.

In regard to the French verse, I am aware that the French, in their pronunciation of it, would make twelve syllables; but in no other way, than as I have divided it, can it, I conceive, be set in comparison with the English line below it; for, that this is the actual and proper division of our anapaestic measure, any person conversant with English versification must immediately perceive, by attending to the stress of the voice and the movement of the verse. It is true there is a defective foot at the beginning of the line; but such an omission is so very common in our anapaestic measure, and to be found also in our best poets, that it can scarcely be called a defect. A complete anapaestic is this line,

Māy ī gōv | ēr n mī pās | sion's wīth
ā b | sō lū tē swāy.

A perfect dactylic is this,

Wēāy wāy | wāndērēr | lānguīd' ānd |
sād āt hēu'f.

So that, it is clearly evident, syllables are long or short, not as they are sounded by themselves, but as they stand in connexion with other words; their length

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or shortness depending in great measure upon their position in the verse. For want of attending to this, and for want also of taking into the account what often is equal to a long syllable, viz. an accented short one, it is, that there is nothing in which greater mistakes are made than in the scanning of English verse; setting nature and sounds at defiance we suffer some silly school-boy rules to direct us, instead of common sense. Our spelling of verses is much about in the same state as our spelling of words; there is great room for the amendment of both. Your correspondent Hermes will undoubtedly pardon these observations; his paper, in other respects, evinces much taste, and I heartily wish him success in the line of study which he appears to have adopted.

Whilst upon philological confines, I might be permitted to question whether "an Englishman naturally pronounces the *ch* like *k*, and speaks familiarly of *Bluker*," see page 496. Unless my ear and experience very much misinform me, an Englishman *naturally* [is not this a solecism?] pronounces the *ch* like it is heard in the words *chamber* and *charity*. It is not often that John Bull, when uninfected with foreign idioms, will sound the *ch* like *k*: I consider London the worst place in the kingdom to determine questions of this sort; almost every person, one remove above the lowest vulgar, partakes of a smattering of those idioms. My frequent journeys to London perpetually remind me of this truth: I mean, however, no offence to your metropolitans in this observation; nor question, upon the whole, that the best English is spoken in London, west of Temple Bar.

JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; July 26, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has long been observed that the French, however ingenious and active in an individual capacity, are greatly behind us in whatever requires the application of capital or machinery. Yet, with every allowance for this inferiority, your readers will be surprised to learn that there is no such thing as purchasing "ruled or faint-lined paper" in France, except at an exorbitant price. In London the ruling is done for a couple of shillings a ream, while in Paris it costs seven or eight francs, that is, three or four times as much. I cannot help thinking, that a person conversant with this line of business would find his

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account in introducing the English process at Paris, where the consumption of ruled paper would necessarily be very large.

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for June wishes for some information upon Lithography. I have no access to the *Annales de Chemie*, but the following extracts from a small pamphlet printed at Bath by Messrs. Wood and Co. upon this curious art, may not prove uninteresting. "It is required that the stone be calcareous, of a compact smooth texture, susceptible of polish, and absorbent of water; the original drawing should be first done on paper with red chalk, and then transferred by laying it on the stone, and rubbing the back with a burnisher; it will by this means be properly reversed for being impressed. The tracings of the drawing are required to be made with an ink oleaginous, or with a crayon of analogous qualities, so as to be capable of resisting the action of water. The ink is a combination of wax (to which a small quantity of tallow should be previously added), shell-lac, and lamp-black, in aqueous solution, by means of soda. The crayon is formed of the same materials, leaving out the water and soda; a crow-quill pen, with the slit long, and the nib of a breadth proportioned to the drawing required, is the best that can be used; where very fine strokes are required a Chinese hair pencil may be used with advantage. To take an impression from the drawing made on the stone, it is first washed over with water; this runs off the tracings, and only remains on such parts of the stone left uncovered. It is then dabbed with ink made extempore, by well grinding lamp-black with linseed-oil, as prepared for copper-plate printing; this ink, being also greasy, is resisted by the watered parts, and received by the tracings: damp paper is laid over the stone; the pressure of a screw or rolling press employed, and an impression taken. The process of watering, dabbing, &c. is then repeated for another impression."

To those who wish to pursue this art, I recommend the perusal of the above pamphlet, which contains several useful hints and observations. The utility and merits of this singular art will be duly appreciated when it is known that it multiplies the drawing from the hand of the master, and that the productions of

the lithographic press will be fac-similes of what is excellent; multiplied originals, instead of spiritless copies: and I understand the more impressions are taken the more perfect they are. I have two by me that has every appearance of a highly-finished chalk drawing.

I should be obliged by some of your correspondents informing me if the common variegated land snake is amphibious. About a fortnight since, in crossing our harbour, I picked up one of this species, swimming with his head erect about two inches above the water: it was at least a mile from land. Is it a common occurrence their being found in salt water? or is it to be attributed to accident in its being washed off the bank? It continues very lively, and lives principally upon milk, which it sucks with great avidity.

J. DECK.

Harwich; July 10, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a copy of the inscription on a monument recently erected in Chelsea church-yard to the memory of Philip Miller; the insertion of which in your Magazine will further the wishes of the promoters of the work, by more generally diffusing their acknowledgments for the many and great benefits they and the public have derived from his labours.

J. S.

July 22, 1815.

PHILIP MILLER,
sometime Curator of the Botanic Garden,
Chelsea,

and author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*,
died December 18, 1771, aged 81,
and was buried on the north side of
this church-yard,

in a spot now covered by
a stone inscribed with his name.

The Fellows of
the Linnean and Horticultural Societies
of London,

in grateful recollection of
the eminent services rendered to
the sciences of Botany and Horticulture
by his industry and writings,
have caused this monument to be
erected to his memory.

A.D. 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the object of geology be to attain the age of the earth as a planet, it seems indeed an idle proceeding; first, because, if attained, it would apparently be useless; next, because it can never be

be attained by the present mode of enquiry; and, like the riddle of the Sphinx, would destroy the life of all those who failed in solving it, by wearing out the only valuable property they have, viz. *their intellects, and their time of existence here*, which was given them for better uses.

If, again, the object is to discover universally the positions of strata, so as to make the discovery useful to us by coming the more readily to springs, clays, metals, and manures; it is by no means clear, that even that object will be easy of attainment, considering the great irregularity of the subsidences that have evidently at some time taken place, and the fracture, texture, and removal of bodies, as yet, even with respect to granite masses, unexplained.

We may, however, by this pursuit, doubtlessly aid the miner, agriculturist, and mechanic; and, by a careful examination of all the substances the earth produces, and a chemical analysis of them, come at many useful products serviceable in promoting the arts, without calling in the assistance of commerce with foreign countries. Further than this, I fear our researches will not easily carry us: and here, perhaps, we wisely ought to rest. But, as there always will be men who consider it as the highest degree of wisdom to seek after first causes, as far as they can be traced; so it is not to be wondered at that other men should be restless for the discovery of the mode of its first formation, and of all the changes this our planet has undergone; and hence, be for ever building up new systems and theories for others to tumble down again, as children erect card-houses, till the lofty summit crushes the foundation, or some envious spectator levels them at a blow.

One thing seems, however, to be of much importance to us, and that is the knowledge of the mode by which the form of this globe has been destroyed by the flood, in order that we may know where to find the valuable materials that the waters robbed the old continents of, such as mould, clays, marls, sand, peat, gravel, and the *debris* of ores, &c.; for, as to the chalk, limestone, sand-stone, schist, coals, and other useful compact bodies, they are made visible to our eyes, in many parts of the world, by means of that very process which undoubtedly robbed the upper parts of the earth of much of its fertilizing soils.

That it was accomplished by means of water, we are informed by Revelation

and tradition, and the truth is witnessed by every eye daily, the highest mountains and lowest vallies uniting in one undeviating cry to proclaim the fact; and we want no better guide than Moses to lead us to the probable mode of operation, with its consequent effects before our eyes; and the age of the world, as to us, and our time of existence, is all that we have, or ought, to enquire into, if the object of enquiry is utility; and that satisfaction which the mind receives from the belief in the existence of a governing Providence, and a Great First Cause, full of love to the objects of its creation. It is reasonable to suppose that this globe, together with its atmosphere, is a machine constructed on the principles best suited to its existence; and that, when the fountains of waters contained in its great depths were broken up, vacuums, if I may be allowed the term, must have been formed in the cavities they had left, such as we see in every common vessel we empty, whether of water or air. The force of gravity must likewise necessarily attempt to fill these vacuums, and succeed; the consequence of which would be, that, during the one hundred and fifty days that the earth remained submerged, it must have become a much more dense, and consequently smaller, body than it was before the flood of water from its own bowels overwhelmed it. In fact, universal subsidences must have taken place, except where entangled gas impeded; though, no doubt, much must have been exploded by the very operation, and much fire also probably given out by the enormous attrition produced by the sliding of large masses of rocks on each other's faces. How far this attrition might have (by its heat) accelerated the formation of metals in the joints, by converting their materials, or attracting them, I shall leave to chemists to consider; and proceed to observe, that, when the period arrived that by some contracting force the waters were impelled to resume their former positions within the body of their globe, and above it, then a necessary expansion must have ensued, and the earth might, in a true sense, be said to rise out of the waters gradually, till it could absorb no more. And here again, as the operation must have been pretty rapid, immense concussions of strata must have taken place, and extensive fractures of continuity, which fractures would necessarily have been filled up with the *debris* of the broken

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts,* and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER LXVIII.

Good Sir, July 2, 1752.

OUR summer Thursdays are fleeting to the years before the flood; and, as I find, have no charms for the lady of your affection; but the best doctor says, if you will give Mrs. Richardson and a Miss Richardson to our wishes, he will give them a syllabub, on the bench under a tree, where the deception is; and says, if it would be agreeable to Mrs. Richardson, she would have time for some walks, &c. were she and Miss to come first, sir, in order for you to fetch them, but not till it was impossible for you to subsist without them, to quiet your cares and fatigues in administering to the public weal.

Our near and good neighbour Mr. Shotbolt received your message with undaunted courage; but for all that methought looked rather conscious; but begged his humble service to a gentleman that he respected and honoured; and, as that was a point we all agreed in, parted very good friends. The doctor will send the manuscripts you desire next time Mr. Shotbolt comes to town, which I think I said in my hurry on Sunday night. Mrs. Ward, sir, is much obliged by your favourable regard, and begs her humble service, as does the good doctor, and your honoured and unworthy correspondent, to yourself, Mrs. Richardson, and the Misses, from, sir,

Your most obedient and obliged
humble servant,
MARY HALLOWS.

Wellwyn.

LETTER LXIX.

Dear Sir, Nov. 14, 1752.

I have a tragedy, which I am desirous of reading to you. For (on this occasion) it is your misfortune that you can think and feel, which few men can. And I should be inexcusable to let it come abroad without that advantage I hope from your hearing it, if I can obtain it.

The time to me is indifferent; when you are most at leisure, and most willing to communicate your sincere judgment to me, favour me with a line, and I will be your guest for a night. My best wishes and services to good Mrs. Richardson, and the tender branches around your table. I am, dear Sir,

Very truly your's,
E. YOUNG.

Please to say nothing of it.

I hope, dear sir, you suffer not much by your late frightful accident.

Mrs. Hallows desires you to accept her best respects.

LETTER LXX.

Dear Sir, June 21, 1753.

Endless are the favours you confer. I owe you Mr. Hill's subscription. I received with gratitude some acts of parliament; there is one which I particularly want, viz. an act that determines the fees of justices' clerks. If you have it, I should be much obliged to you for it.

Mrs. Hallows joins my respects and very best wishes to you and all your's; and my hopes of soon seeing you and good Mrs. Richardson at Wellwyn; though already more in debt than it will ever be able to pay. I am, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate
humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXXI.

Dear Sir, Sept. 20, 1753.

I have read your kind and valuable present; yet it hurts me. You keep me in awe by your good sense: I dare therefore to say but little. Yet must I say what is extraordinary to be said, the wisest man in England may be wiser for reading a romance.

My kindest love and services to those that love you, and to those you love,

I am, dear Sir,
Your truly affectionate
and much obliged,
humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

What ambition I have I am willing to conceal, and therefore will not ask to see you here; though Mrs. Hallows (most yours) is most importunate with me so to do.

If you see the Speaker—but, who dares put words in your mouth?

My best compliments and thanks to Sig. Barretti, for his ingenious present, if you meet with him.

LETTER LXXII.

My dear Sir, Nov. 22, 1753.

We want proper help here in the country. I am not very well. I have been for two or three weeks under a painful lowness of spirits. I have often a sort of moving pain on my left side, and near my heart; and am pretty much troubled

troubled with wind and frequent indigestions.

Pardon the great liberty I take in requesting you to give, in my name, two guineas to Dr. Heberden, and to desire his advice. Mr. Gosling, on sight of this letter, will repay the doctor's fee: but who will repay your kindness?

I know how precious your time is; it grieves me to trouble you; and I beg that it may be at your utmost leisure that you confer this piece of real friendship on,

dear Sir,

Your much obliged
and truly affectionate
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

As I am scarce known to the doctor myself, I am almost forced to give you this trouble.

LETTER LXXIII.

Nov. 26, 1753.

My dear Dr. Young,

You will before now have heard from Dr. Heberden; God give success to his advice! I sent to him your letter the moment it came to my hand; with two guineas inclosed, as you directed. Last night he sent me back your letter, with a few lines, signifying he had written, and with them inclosed the returned fee. He is a fine-spirited man, as I have found on too many occasions for the quiet of mine.

From your symptoms, as in your letter, I have no apprehensions of unwished consequences; for they are symptoms that I have been taught, by much worse of my own, not to be alarmed at in myself; yet as a *stitch in time* holds equally in respect to health as to raiment, let me beg of you, in order to be near assistance, to give us your company in town. Tell Mrs. Hallows that she may depend upon our care of you. I was concerned that you made so bad an excuse (as the affair you was last in town being troublesome,) for not obliging us. Where should a man go, in such a case, but to his friend? Surely I may hope for the honour of being thought such. Warmth and welcome, in this season, I can engage for you; I need not say in my wife's name as well as my own. Due respects to Mrs. Hallows, and your next door neighbour; and repeated wishes to have you in Salisbury-court; conclude me,

Reverend and dear Sir,

ever your's,

S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER LXXIV.

December 11, 1753.

My dearest Friend,

Whose hospitable arms received the sick, I bless God I am better; and by no means despair, through his mercy and blessing, on my good friend Dr. Heberden's assistance, of a perfect cure. You rejoice in the good of all, much more of those that love you; you will therefore pardon this intrusion into the multiplicity of engagements,—heaven prosper them all; and may you and your's for ever rest in peace and safety under the feathers of the Almighty. Mrs. Hallows, with me, most cordially salutes you and good Mrs. Richardson.

I am, dear Sir, most your's,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXXV.

Dec. 18, 1753.

Whatever congratulations you may have received, I believe, dear sir, that not one half of your revenue of fame is yet come in. For I am reading Sir Charles the second time, and like it much more than before. And I am persuaded that apologies will be made you for the defective applause which you have hitherto received.

E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXXVI.

My dear Sir, July 14, 1754.

I have a thing I would send immediately to the press; its about the length of five sermons; and, as I am distant from town, it can go on but slowly. I would fain show it you before I put it out of my hands; I put it in my pocket for that purpose, when I called at your door.

Mr. Shotbolt tells me you resent, &c.; it was not in my power to see you before, which shall be explained when we meet. There are so many catching at you, and you are so unwilling to be caught, that I fear Wellwyn stands a bad chance. Heaven prosper you and your's, to whom my best wishes and humble service; Mrs. Hallows joins me in both.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged and affectionate
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

I print myself, because I cannot stay to talk with booksellers, and they are not at hand.

LETTER LXXVII.

Dear Sir, July 21, 1754.

Blot, add, alter, as you please; and, if then

surface, nearly as fast as they were formed, and which, acting as wedges, must ultimately have consolidated the whole surface. Again, the overplus of this *debris* must necessarily have been rolled to the lower countries, when they met with inclined planes, or found no cavities to receive them of sufficient size, being assisted by the action of the tides as they retreated from the surface of the earth; of which the scattered masses of granite, &c. the Cairns of Redruth, and the rocking-stones in Cornwall, exhibit these effects very decidedly, being left bare from the wash both ways, and in every direction; whilst the sides of the hills shew, like the coasts of the ocean, protruding masses, filled up with clays or sands, as the waters left them to descend to a lower level. And this, I think, explains what has so much occupied our best geologists: the alluvial strata deposited in the basins, as they are well called, of the earth, viz. those of Paris, London, and the Isle of Wight, &c. For, as the waters subsided, the agitation of that part which touched the declining shores of the soil, (or those parts which were emerging by the operation of this action of the retiring waves,) must necessarily have been saturated with the lighter parts of that soil, whether it were clayey, sandy, marly, or boggy, for a considerable distance from the receding surface of the earth, which, having been long divested of its vegetable covering, must be slimy and bare of texture; and this muddied wave would naturally deposit on the bottom of these basins, or pans, their various contents in alternate layers as they received them; and, passing below their brims to other parts of the earth, and over other basins, they must have been left undisturbed, as was the surface of all plains, (except what impression was made by bodies rolling into them afterwards from subsidences and convulsions, which doubtless must, for a long time, have been going on above); during the time that these subsidences remained unsettled, from wanting stability beneath the surface, which the introduction of the waters into their newly-forming caverns must for a long time have occasioned. Neither is it at all surprising, that these various deposits should have been imbued with either marine, or fresh-water, or land shells, or have been covered at their surfaces with them, or with rounded pebbles; for, as, during

the ascending of the waters, multitudes of them must have been rolled together, (as new beaches were formed to the summit of the hills,) so, in subsiding, numbers must have been carried off to lower parts of the earth; and such as met with these basins or pans, would naturally be deposited in strata; while those that met with no such beds, or pans, above, would roll lower, till they found hollows to receive them, or ultimately regained their original beds in the ocean. That such was the case, we can see very plainly in the neighbourhood of Porlock, in North Devonshire, and elsewhere, where smaller basins of sandstone are often found, filled with nodules of aggregates of limestone, forming a breccia with ferruginous clay, which the agriculturist excavates, like mines, to burn for lime; and which he frequently exhausts in a few seasons, and then seeks another of these cavities, which, like traps, have caught these rolled lime-stones in their way to the ocean, from distant parts; and many of which still lie in holes on the schistous bottom of the neighbouring channel, having reached probably their ultimate destination. Thus, it seems, we have no occasion to go back to extended or anterior formations, to account for the numerous strata found either vertical or horizontal in the Isle of Wight, or elsewhere; and, as to their vertical position, nothing is more likely to have produced it than the undermining or breaking down of the edge of this pan, or crater, by the sea, being placed in the immediate vicinity of the last formed shore; while those of Paris and London could only be diminished at their sides and centre by the action of land waters and floods, which drained them and gave them solidity to support the accretions of gravel and sand, which some violent retrograde action of the sea might very likely have rolled over them, in its last efforts to gain its present bed; being unable further to retreat into the depths of the earth, all its reservoirs being at length completely filled, for the purpose of sustaining the weight of the earth's surface, (if I may be allowed such an expression, for the sake of plainness). And that such is the case, we may, I think, be permitted to conjecture, from the effects of earthquakes,—when we behold the sea rising in high tides and flooding the land, where those commotions are observed near the sea-shores, as at Lisbon; the water, probably being expelled from
some

some of these sustaining reservoirs by air bursting in, created by internal fermentation, from fire or pyritic matters, to heave the solid stratum beneath, with the force of gunpowder or inflammable gas.

G. CUMBERLAND.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING a volume of parliamentary debates; one of the speakers attempted to make it appear that the larger the National Debt, the more secure it made the government; which appears to me very erroneous, because I believe that, in proportion to the increase of the national debt there has been as great, if not greater, increase of pauperism. According to the papers laid before the House of Commons, every seventh person received parochial assistance. Now, if any of your readers can furnish your Magazine with the number of freeholders, it will enable us to judge how far this maxim, which is by no means singular, is founded on sound principles of political economy: if the paupers are numerically larger than the freeholders, the above conclusion will, I think, fall to the ground.

W. GOODMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN questions of difficulty, an opinion founded on mere authority has little weight. On the subject of my letter, Hermes has offered nothing which is to any classical reader new, or to me satisfactory. He has merely quoted the opinions of three critics, the correctness of which, he appears not to have examined. Had I not previously taken the pains to consult the authorities which he quotes, respecting the verbs *invenire* and *reperire*, I should not have presumed to address your classical readers on the subject. The question is not to be answered by reference to any authorities, but to the usage of the best Latin writers. Had your correspondent, Hermes, considered the distinctions offered by his three critics, he must have perceived, that they are not perfectly reconcileable one with another; and, had he consulted Hill and Crombie, he must have been convinced, that they are erroneous.

His first distinction, *invenimus quasi-ta; reperimus ultro occurrentia*, is, I believe, universally abandoned as incorrect. When it is said, *Dum eam vitastis vituperationem, eam invenistis, ut timidi puta-*

remini, (Auct. ad Heren.) it will not be supposed, as Hill truly observes, that the object was either sought, desired, or expected. Nor, in the following passage, can *reperire* be supposed to denote any thing accidental, but the reverse: *per-scrutabor fanum; si inveniam uspiam aurum; sed, si reperero; O fides!* (Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13.)

The second distinction, *invenire consiliū est; reperire fortunā*, is resolvable into the first, and may be dismissed as equally incorrect.

Reperimus nostra; invenimus aliena, is the third distinction. To prove the inaccuracy of this distinction, a volume of examples might be adduced. The few following will suffice, which the reader may consult at his leisure:

Quærit quoque (namq. reperta) Fistula nuper erat) qua sit ratione reperta. (Ov. Met. 1. 687.)

Apollinem consuluit, an equum invenire posset, cum omnino nullum habuisset. (Val. Max. 1. 8. 8. Ext.) *Cum sepulchra dis-jicerent, id quæ eo studiosius facerent, quod aliquantum vasculorum operis antiqui scrutantes, reperiebant.* (Suet. in Vit. Jul. Cæs.)

Qui princeps vitæ rationem invenit eam, quæ Nunc appellatur sapientia. (Lucr. 5. 9.)

The opinion of Hill comes certainly nearer to the truth, than any of those quoted by Hermes. He says, that *invenire* is "to find," either by search or accidentally; either that which is known to exist, or that which is not known to exist: and that *reperire*, is "to find" by search; that which is known to exist. This explanation, however, Crombie, in his "Gymnasium," shews to be incorrect. To the numerous examples adduced by the learned and ingenious critic, to prove its inaccuracy, the following may be added. *Nec multo post in Cantabria lacum fulmen decedit, repertaque sunt duodecim secures.* (Suet. in Vit. Galbæ.) Nobody can suppose that the axes were previously known to exist. *Plurimum frumenti repertum.* (Curt. 10. 4.) *Magnitudinis inusitata reperere serpentes.* (Curt. 9. 1.) Many more might be added. The opinion of Dr. Hill, then, being incorrect, I am desirous to see a clear and accurate explanation of the specific difference between the verbs in question. This the author of the "Gymnasium" has, in my judgment, not given. He has merely shewn, that *invenire* is the generic term. The distinctions, offered by Hermes, are unquestionably false.

PHILOLOGOS.

Winchester; March 8, 1815.

ORIGINAL.

then you approve it, print it; if not, lay it by.

To the Speaker.

Immortal Milton! first of British names!
Each hair of such an head an honour claims.
And sure he pays its utmost honour due,
Who thinks t'attain a present worthy you.

I am, dear Sir,
Your truly affectionate
and most obliged
humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

My respects to the ladies, and Mrs. Hallows' to you.

LETTER LXXVIII.

July 24, 1754.

I see nothing, dear and reverend sir, to alter in your dedication. Print it, you say; but in what size, page, type, &c.? Do you intend the piece to be in the nature of a pamphlet, or bound book? Cheap, or to bear a price? As Dr. Delany's sermons, or those of the Bishop of London? Or still closer?

Your lines to the speaker are very apropos. Do you design a letter to him besides, giving him the history of the precious locket; and your opinion of the hair being a proof, as to colour, of the genuineness of his picture of that admirable bard, when a young man? I hope you do.

Accept of my best thanks for your goodness to me at Wellwyn, and for your most agreeable company to, and at, Barnet.

Mrs. Hallows will be so good as to accept likewise my acknowledgments for her civilities. My wife desires her best respects and thanks to her for her kind care of me.

To you, sir, she desires to be most cordially remembered.

Be so good as to make her and my compliments to your worthy neighbour, with thanks for his friendly offices to me.

I am, Sir,
Your greatly obliged
and affectionate
humble servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER LXXIX.

My dear Sir, July 28, 1754.

What I propose is, after the thing is printed, to let some bookseller have it. The length of it will be that of five or six sermons. And I beg the favour of you to determine the manner of printing it; in which I shall thankfully acquiesce, for I understand nothing at all of it.

1

The reason I print it myself is, because I have not had an opportunity of talking, satisfactorily, with any bookseller about it.

In the dedication, instead of—*your centaurs into men*—I would (if you approve it) have it—*your monsters into men*.

I propose not sending you all the copy at once, but letter after letter, being four in all.

I have sent the locket in a letter to the Speaker; but forgot mentioning the colour of the hair: when you see him please to supply that defect.

Another reason for my printing myself is, if I like it not when done I can suppress it.

I much like the book you gave me, "Observations on Lord Orrery;" it has manners, wit, and spirit.

You, sir, and Mrs. Richardson, are very good, and shall ever have a demand on the best wishes and services of,

Dear Sir,
Your much obliged
and obedient servant,
E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows and friend Shotbolt are much your's.

LETTER LXXX.

Aug. 1, 1754.

Print, dear sir, in the way you propose. The number one thousand. You will have the first letter on Monday morning.

I wish *Italics* and *Pointings*, &c. were as in Sir Charles Grandison; my copy no direction for those things.

I ask pardon for sending so slovenly a copy; but my eyes are bad; and I had rather compose two letters than write one.

Have you had an invitation from your friend in the Isle of Ely? If you should have a mind to see that part of the world I will carry you, and thank you too.

Mrs. Hallows joins my best wishes and services to you and my friend Mrs. Richardson. I am, dear Sir,
Truly your's,
E. YOUNG.

If you see any thing wrong in the letter, please to delete it, or let me know it.

LETTER LXX XI.

Dear Sir, Aug. 5, 1754.

On second thoughts, considering the length of the letters, I am for publishing them letter after letter; and the first as soon as it is printed off, notwithstanding the time of the year; if you see no cause to the contrary.

I know

I know, sir, your discernment; and, if any thing occurs that will mend the letter, by your own pen, or a hint to me, deny not the favour to one that will much thank you for it.

I have read your extract; pray proceed. It will do much good; and put your works in more and the best hands.

Though this publishing the letters separately is a sudden thought, yet, for many reasons, I am fond of it; unless you have one that can knock them all in the head.

Dear Sir,

most your's,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXXXII.

Rev. Sir,

Aug. 5, 1754.

I have no objection to a separate publication, as you say you are fond of it, whatever booksellers might have, who have hopes of a concern in it. I will put it directly in hand.

I have had an invitation from the lady in the Isle of Ely. She tells me that she was to invite you, sir, as well as me, in her father's name, as well as in her own, on account of his indisposition not permitting him to attend you. Methinks I could wish you would pay them a visit which she says would be so very consolatory to her good father; and I thank you for your kind offer of accompanying me thither; but I cannot, as I have written to the lady, with any conveniency go this summer. All my spare time will be taken up in fitting up a house at Parsons Green, which I have taken, on being obliged to quit that at North-End.

I presume you would not have the separate letters sell under twelve-pence each? And be put into a publisher's hands? Have you a wish for a particular publisher? Roberts or Owen, I think, would either of them do it justice. Yet Dodsley generally deals with Cooper, against whom there can be no objection.

Though you put not your name, or by the author of, &c. suppose you give leave to have it not denied that it is your's? Or whispered by the publisher by way of confidence. It will spread, by that means, to the credit of the piece, and you will not be obliged to give a sanction to the report or whisper.

Every body will guess to whom the dedication is made, by Lady T—. Would you be careless on that head, should the piece be guessed to be your's? Mr. Win-

nington once told me, that Lady T— was vindictive, and jealous of being in print.

I will attend, as you desire, to the copy; though, I dare say, it will be needless. You shall see every proof; so will be more secure of the printing.

On casting-off your copy, I find it will make too much for six-pence, done in the manner I proposed; and not enough for a shilling, were it to be printed on the large type throughout, that the preface to the Observations on Lord Orrery is printed on. As you design it for the good of the public, suppose you sell each for six-pence to gentlemen? The dedication included, this first will make but five half-sheets; four would do. It ought to make eight for a shilling; and will not make seven, I doubt, print it as loosely as we can. Do your three succeeding letters make more or less than the first, *dedication included*. If they make less they cannot be more than six-pence each.

Your determination is necessary before we begin the letter itself. I will send you a proof of the dedication as soon as possible. That will the better enable you perhaps to resolve.

With respects to good Mrs. Hallows,

I remain, sir,

Your faithful and affectionate
humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

I need not say I received safely this morning your first letter.

LETTER LXXXIII.

London, Dec. 17, 1754.

What, dear and reverend sir, have you done? Could I have thought you, or any of my friends, would have been able to make me an ungrateful man; yet you have done it. For, can I thank you for a present, that your sitting alone would have made invaluable to me? you have put a price upon a favour that has no price; and Mr. Highmore—but I say no more, only to ask, was it right, dear sir, to do as you have done in this particular, by

Your before too much obliged

and faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

I could not forbear complaining to our friend Mr. Shotbolt on this occasion. He will state the fact between us to Mrs. Hallows; she is prepared to think all you do is right, but in this instance will, I hope, think it possible that Dr. Young can be once wrong.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A MAN OF LETTERS.

LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH.

ONCE, when the king was dangerously ill, some of his courtiers advised him to try a change of air. "That I would willingly do," said he, "if I could find a place where people never die."

At one time he suddenly threw his cane out of the window, when a courtier had been wanting in the respect due to him. His words on that occasion are well known: "I should have been very sorry," said the king, "if I had beaten a gentleman in a passion."

The king being told that a silver lamp had been stolen from the chapel of his chateau at St. Germain, was much irritated, and promised a considerable reward for the discovery of the depredator. One of the grandees of the court presented himself to the king, to tell him secretly that it was his father, who, being in extreme want, had committed that sacrilege. "I understand you," said the king, "I shall punish him in such a manner that he shall never steal again," and immediately assigned him a considerable pension.

He wrote a letter to the Duke de Rochefoucault, as obliging as it was sprightly and laconic. "As your friend I congratulate you on the post of master of the wardrobe, to which, as your king, I have appointed you."

DEFINITION OF A JACOBIN.

The late William lord Daer dined occasionally at Wimbledon. One Sunday the conversation rolled on Jacobinism, and some person in company asked for the meaning of the term. The Jacobins, said his lordship, may be defined undervaluers of church and king. That is an impossible sect, replied Horne Tooke.

DRIED CHERRIES.

Cherries might be dried on the large scale in ovens, and afforded cheaper than raisins. They form a more delicate dessert dish, and make an excellent pudding.

FLATTERY.

A lady of quality once asked Rousseau this question, "What is contained in those memoirs of yours which are so famous?" "Madam," replied the philosopher, "I have there said all the ill which is not known of myself, and all the good which I know of others." "In that case," replied the lady, "the book must be very short."

MELONS.

A French poet compares friends with

melons, and says, you must try many to find a good one.

Les amis de l'heure presente
Sont du naturel du melon:
Il en faut gouter plus de trente,
Avant que d'en trouver un bon.

This fruit comes from Hindostan; for the Persians and Arabians both call them Indian melons.

PRECEDENCY.

There used to be formerly among the Turks great dissensions concerning the precedence between the legal and military professions. The Sultan, to produce unanimity, declared, that the left hand should henceforth be the most honourable for soldiers, and the right hand for lawyers. Thus, when these two bodies go together, each thinks itself in the place of honour.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

Ferdinand IV. is in his fifty-sixth year; in his person he is tall and straight, rather thin than corpulent, his face is very long, his hair and eyebrows white, and his countenance on the whole far from comely, but lighted up by an expression of good nature and benignity that pleases more, and lasts longer, than symmetry of features. His manners are easy, his conversation affable, and his whole deportment (princes will pardon me if I presume to mention it as a compliment,) that of a thorough gentleman. With regard to mental endowments, nature seems to have placed him on a level with the great majority of mankind, that is, in a state of mediocrity, and without either defect or excellency; a state the best adapted to sovereign power, because least likely to abuse it. If one degree below it, a monarch becomes the tool of every designing knave near his person, whether valet or minister; if only one degree above it, he becomes restless and unintentionally mischievous, like the Emperor Joseph, and if cursed with genius he turns out like Frederic, a conqueror and a despot. But the good sense which Ferdinand derived from nature required the advantages of cultivation to develop and direct it; and of these advantages he was unfortunately deprived, in part perhaps by the early absence of his father, and in part by the negligence or design, first of his tutors, and afterwards of his courtiers. Being raised to the throne in the eighth year of his age, and shortly after left by his father under the direction of a regency, he cannot

cannot be supposed to be inclined, nor they capable of compelling him, to application. The result has been, as usual, a great propensity to active exercises, and an aversion to studious pursuits. The ignorance which follows from these habits is such as to extend to articles, known among us to every person above daily labor, and it not unfrequently shows itself in conversation, and betrays his majesty into mistakes that sometimes startle even well-trained courtiers. Thus mention being accidentally made in his presence of the great power of the Turks some centuries ago, he observed, that it was no wonder, as *all the world were Turks before the birth of our Saviour*. Upon another occasion, when the cruel execution of Louis XVI. then recent, happening to be the subject of conversation, one of the courtiers remarked, that it was the second crime of that kind that stained the annals of modern Europe: the king asked with surprise, where such a deed had been perpetrated before; the courtier replying in England. Ferdinand asked, with a look of disbelief, what king of England was ever put to death by his people? The other of course answering Charles I. His majesty exclaimed, with some degree of warmth and indignation—"No, sir, it is impossible, you are misinformed; the English are too loyal and brave a people to be guilty of such an atrocious crime." He added: "depend upon it, sir, it is mere tale trumped up by the jacobins at Paris to excuse their own guilt by the example of so great a nation; it may do very well to deceive their own people, but will not, I hope, dupe us!"

FAIR.

Homonyms are in all tongues inconvenient: the word *fair*, stands for those annual markets which are held alternately in the small villages; and also for the quality of being smooth, glad, or bright. In the first sense it is derived from the French *foire*, a fair; and in the second sense, from the Saxon *faegr*, clear. Surely it would be better to call a village-mart, *foir*; or a delicate complexion, *faer*: the latter innovation is, however, not sufficiently marked to the ear. A horse-*foir* is still the pronunciation in Yorkshire.

THOUGHTS.

Fortune only persecutes distinguished characters. Straws float on the surface, while pearls sink to the bottom. Though the heavens are spangled with an infinitude of stars, the sun and moon alone are subject to eclipse.

Be modest, and resemble the star, which, though high and exalted, shines upon the water; rather than the vapour, which, though mean and obscure, lifts itself to the clouds.

Men and gold fix each other's value.

Justice is like a glass, which cannot be bent, but is easily broken.

It is the duty of women to be virtuous, it is their privilege to appear so. Many forget their duties, but all remember their privileges.

We can never die too early for others, when we live only for ourselves.

The word of an honest man is surer than the gold of a villain.

If the shoe of a monarch could do as much as the monarch himself, the court would be divided between his majesty and his shoe.

We are never so proud and so humble as when we are praised.

What is styled timidity is probably nothing but the fear of shewing too little merit.

Cabals are in the republic of letters what factions are in a state; they generally excite but passing commotions. Sooner or later good taste triumphs like authority, and the envious are despised as the meritorious are punished.

Petit-maitres may become useful in the same manner as those slaves of Sparta, who were made drunk in order to inspire children with a horror of intoxication.

Friendship does not display itself in words, but it acts unremittingly; those pretended friends who talk of nothing but their hearts are like those cowards who are continually vapouring about bravery and battles.

Money is a good servant and a bad master.

MARABOTINS.

Henry II. King of England, in his capacity of Duke of Aquitaine, settled by arbitration, in 1177, a difference between Alfonso, King of Castile, and Sancho, King of Navarre. The sentence was, that Alfonso should pay to Sancho a pension of three thousand marabotins. What is a marabotin? Is it a corruption of the maravedis of the Spaniards? Is it, as Ducange fancies, a vernacular form of *maurobotinus*, signifying, booty from the Moors? Was its value permanent, and always, as in 1213, at the rate of sixty marabotins for a marc of gold?

LIBELS ON MINISTERS.

King Charles II. walking along the Strand,

Strand, saw a man in the pillory, and enquired of his courtly attendants, "for what offence the culprit had been doomed to such an ignominious punishment?" The king was told, that "he had written a libel on his majesty's ministers." "What a fool," said the king, "he might have written any thing about me with impunity; but his presumption in attacking the characters of my ministers, was sure to expose him to the severest persecution."

XYSTUS.

The ancients gave the name of Xystus to an oblong sheltered walk, between columns, resembling the cloisters of our cathedrals and monasteries, and constructed for the accommodation of walkers in wet or sultry weather. The Palais-royal, at Paris, includes a convenient Xystus; but in Covent-garden, the Xystus is interrupted by a church, and by streets, and affords in dirty weather only one snug corner of a stroll.

The proper length of a Xystus was estimated by architects at a stadium, or furlong; it was sufficiently broad, if four rows of trees could grow freely within the inclosure: some Xystusses were surrounded by arcades, some by colonnades. London stands in need of such an edifice; it might serve as a bazar, and include shops.

CORTEZ.

Fernandez Cortez, on his return from Mexico, being repulsed by the ministers

of Philip II. and not being able otherwise to approach the king, presented himself in his way, and called out "I am Fernandez Cortez; I have conquered more territory for your Majesty than you inherited from the Emperor Charles V., your father; and I am dying of hunger." There was eloquence!

EAR-RINGS.

Ear-rings are of great antiquity, and are mentioned by early poets of the Jews and of the Greeks. In Isidore's time, it was the fashion for both sexes to wear them; the boys in one ear only, the girls in both. In Plautus, a servant-girl asks one of the twin-brothers for ear-rings; and Juvenal mentions such weighty ones as stretched the lappet of the ear.

Auribus extensis magnos commisit elenchos,

And again, Claudian:

Baccis onerat candentibus aures.

Seneca is still more severe:

*Non satis mulieribus insania viros subjecerat,
nisi binu et ternu patrimonia auribus singulis
pendissent.*

LIBERALITY.

The Duke de Montonoreica, being gaming, and having gained three thousand pistoles at one throw, overheard a gentleman saying in a low tone of voice, "There is a sum which would make the fortune of an honest man." The duke immediately presented him the money, saying, "I am sorry, Sir, your fortune is no larger."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INSCRIPTION.

PAUSE, traveller—the ground whose echoes
wake

To thy lone footsteps is no common earth—
Here **WHITBREAD** rests—a soul as great, a
heart

As pure and gen'rous, and a mind as bold,
As ever warmed a Briton, lived in him.

His sun rode high (his cherished country's
light);

And, tho' one cloud, one dark mysterious cloud,
Obscur'd its evening radiance, it has risen
With sheen unsullied in a happier sphere;
And long the memory of its beams shall live,
The loved, the blest, of Britain and mankind.

Kentish Town;
July 26th, 1815.

HENRY NEELE.

CLARA AND THE ROSE,

A Tale for the Ladies.

BY MR. PENWARNE.

CLARA, the fairest of the fair,
Had just attain'd her eighteenth year:

A lovely wild-flower of the shade,
Unconscious, rov'd the beauteous maid;
Up with the lark, at early dawn,
She brush'd the dew-drops from the lawn;
Where Nature's glowing carpet spread,
Invites her wandering feet to tread,
She climbs the hill, or 'neath the thorn,
Inhales the balmy breath of morn;
Health paints her cheek with roseate dyes,
And pencil dipt in orient skies;
Her spirits cheerful, light, and gay,
As sportive kids that round her play;
And with the lucid dew-drop vies
The living lustre of her eyes.

Thus, Clara happy, till one day
Her glass, as plain as glass could say,
Told her, that she was beauty's queen,
And 'was not born to blush unseen,
And waste, in spring-time's season fair,
Her sweetness on the desert air."

Now Discontent, unwelcome guest,
Ruffles the youthful maiden's breast;
No more she Nature's charms can prize,
For those of Dissipation sighs;

She

She joys no more the fields to range,
But sits all day, and sighs for change;
For Catalani, scorns the lark,
The upland hill for dusty park;
Wax-tapers rival rising days,
Glass lustres, dew-bespangled sprays;
And who would Flora's carpet tread?
Chalk'd floors would more delight the maid;
Assemblies, routs, and crowded rooms
Outvie the morning's rich perfumes:
Clara despises Nature's treasures,
And sighs for artificial pleasures.

At length her wishes she imparts,
Besieging close her parents' hearts;
Nor long their hearts obdurate prov'd,
Indulgent to the child they lov'd.

An invitation charms her eyes,
Impatience-wing'd, to town she flies;
At opera, masquerade, and play,
Turns day to night, and night to day;
Health, youth, and beauty, charm each eye,
And lords and lordlings round her sigh.
Sir Fopling feels the enslaving passion,
But wishes she had more of fashion;
Swears that her face would be divine,
Did but the rose less flaunting shine;
—Such vulgar health!—the lily pale,
He thinks, should o'er the rose prevail;
Her spirits, too, approach to jollity,
She wants the languid air of quality!

Too soon, alas! as wild she strays
Thro' Dissipation's mad'ning maze,
The wreath of blooming beauty fades,
And sickness all her frame invades.
Stretch'd on her couch is Clara laid,
And languid sinks the lovely maid;
Her anxious parents see the change,
And swift in search of aid they range.
Physicians now, at least a score,
From morn to eve besiege the door;
Yet still she droops, pills lose their power,
Death comes to pluck the lovely flower.
But soon the grisly monster flies,
When he the sage MACHAON spies;
Machaon, wisest of the race,
Which knowledge, skill, and wisdom grace;
Deep read in Nature's sacred book,
His head the learned doctor shook,
As thus he spoke:—"In vain are pills
And potions to subdue those ills;
Here medicine would prove fallacious,
A remedy more efficacious
I would prescribe, nor lightly deem,
Tho' somewhat it eccentric seem.
Clara, observe yon blooming rose,
That in thy gay veranda blows;
Fresh are its blushing petals seen,
And leaves luxuriantly green:
Emblem of thee, my lovely maid,
When blooming in the rural shade,
Ere Dissipation's pois'nous air,
Blighted the fairest of the fair:
But do not my advice disdain,
And soon thy beauty blooms again.

"No longer must thou lie 'till noon,
But rise at six—is that too soon?
Let seven, then, be the latest hour
Thou giv'st to Morpheus' drowsy power.
Then this thy task—yon china vase,
And the fair rose, that in it grows,

By thee, unaided, must be borne
Up to the garret—there forlorn,
All day in darkness, must it lie,
Till sinks the sun in western sky;
Then down again thou bear'st the flower,
To place it in its wonted bower:
But further hear—Thy breakfast o'er
Order the chariot to the door,
To Highgate drive, and, on the heath,
Inhale the morning's balmy breath;
Walk there awhile, 'till exercise
Shall bid the circling blood arise
In mantling blushes to thy cheek,
And then again thy chariot seek;
Return to town, at two to dine,
Nor from thy bed be after nine."
Clara his sage advice pursu'd,
And wan disease was soon subdu'd.
But now her gay veranda's boast,
The Rose, its vivid tints had lost;
Its vernal bloom no more is seen;
Its emerald leaves, of late so green,
Sallow and sear, all jaundic'd o'er,
By fell disease, they charm no more.
Clara beheld, with wistful eyes,
That wither'd flower. Machaon cries—
"Emblem again of thee, sweet maid,
Has lately pin'd in darkling shade;
Lost to the balmy breath of day,
Lost to the Sun's enliv'ning ray,
Its vigour gone, its colour fled,
Wither'd and drooping hangs its head.
Think not that light was merely given,
(The best, the kindest, gift of Heaven!)
To gild Creation's verdant face,
That Man might see to run his race.
Know that the solar rays divine,
By the Creator bid to shine,
On Man, on beast, on plant, and flower,
Contain a vivifying power:
At stated times, to sleep must yield
Man, and the lily of the field;
But, if we his behests despise,
And seek our beds when we should rise,
In restless orgies waste the night,
And lose in sleep the hours of light,
Soon health will fly, and, drooping, pale,
Thy beauty, like this Rose, shall fail.

"But give, my fair one, give thy flower,
Again to enjoy the enliv'ning hour;
Once more its sickly tints shall fly,
E'en with thy cheek its bloom shall vie!"

ADDRESS TO MISS SCOTT,

ON HER RETURN TO SCOTLAND.

ROSE of the North! Fair Ettrick's flower,
Rear'd in the shade of Scotland's bower;
Fairer than e'er, in southern bloom,
Flung in the gale its faint perfume
O'er Thames or Avon's side,
Or by the Garonne's silver breast,
With eve's ambrosial dew deprest,
Hung Gallia's lili'd pride:—
Hail! to thy native shades once more,
To Scotland's dear maternal shore;
The Gael's hill, the Saxon's plain,
Shall greet thee from their wide domain,
And fondest welcome bless the day,
That brings thee on thy homeward way;

While

While proffer'd vow and silent prayer
 Shall mount to heaven with zealous care;
 Fairy and Fay unseen shall press,
 With mystic charm and spell to bless,
 And mistress of the joyful hour,
 Hail thee to thy native bower:
 With marshal'd pride of chivalry,
 And mirth, and song, and vassal glee,
 So blythe beneath the greenwood tree;
 That all the peopled shades around,
 With Elfin merriment shall sound;
 And light and quick incessant pass,
 Where moonlight circles print the grass:
 The fairy revelry as gay
 As if their king kept holiday:
 While all the lowland sylvan reign,
 Greenwood and glen, send forth their train:
 A gentle throng in softest sheen,
 Of the fair tint of Saxon green;
 And, from the rugged highland heights,
 In clans, the rougher mountain sprites,
 And shadow'd Tartans mimic Gael,
 Descend their former guest to hail;
 While the bold look and gesture high,
 The lofty step and eagle eye,
 Mark them stern chiefs of hardier form,
 The rulers of the wind and storm.
 These, and all who love the name
 Of Scotland's bard, and Scotland's fame,
 Whose swelling hearts in rapture bound
 At the bold tone and lofty sound,
 Which woke her ancient slumb'ring lyre
 With the high soul of Ossian's fire,
 Shall greet thee with affection's truth;
 And, for thy fair unfolding youth,
 Many an anxious prayer be sped,
 And minstrel's benison be said,
 To call down blessing and repose
 On the lov'd breast of Ettrick's rose;
 And, while fair Scotland's hills shall stand,
 And waves along her margin sand,

In liquid murmurs creep;
 And awe and love shall swell the breast,
 With memory of those that rest
 Within her bosom deep:
 Mighty and honor'd names of old,
 The heroes and the bards enrol'd,
 In deeds of other days.
 All to whom their name is dear,
 All who Scotland's fame revere,
 A once-unrival'd blaze—
 'Till every noble name is lost,
 And all her ancient glory's boast,
 Of Douglas and Fitzjames forgot,
 Shall venerate the name of Scott.
 June 24, 1815. IAN VICH HAY

CANZON.

(Imitated from Camoens.)

BELIEVE not, lady, by the smile
 So frequent in my face is seen,
 That thoughtless I enjoy the while
 Each gay and bacchanalian scene,
 As quickly circles round the bowl.
 Rare is the face an index to the mind,
 A lesson which you oft have read;
 But ne'er, alas! its truth will find,
 Until, like me, your heart has bled
 With ev'ry anguish of the soul.
 Rashly I join the festive throng,
 Hoping each sorrow to forget:
 But, ah! in vain I've mix'd among
 The careless jocund heartless set.
 Whom sorrow seems not to assail.
 Can time, or wine destroy the woe,
 Ambition's victim—Beauty's slave,
 Feels at the heart as cank'ring slow,
 It sends him reckless to the grave,
 Whose friendly succour ne'er can fail?
 Huntingam, 1815. S. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

PROCEEDINGS of the FRENCH INSTITUTE
 in the DEPARTMENTS of PHYSIOLOGY,
 MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY, and
 ZOOLOGY; drawn up by M. CUVIER.

[We have for some time past forbore to report on the proceedings of this illustrious society, because the indirect and direct effects of the attacks on the liberties and independence of France, had served to paralyze the intellectual energy of its members. The Emperor Napoleon, the friend of science and the special patron of this society, was constrained to interdict the exertions of the press, in order to defeat the intrigues and plots which foreigners were constantly organizing against his government; and the influence of his successors tended too much to render science subservient to doctrines which favour the property of man in man, and the triumph of priestcraft and superstition. Hence it

is, that little has lately been published by the Institute more important than the selections which follow.]

TWO years ago we noticed the experiments of M. LECHENAULT on the deleterious effects of the juice known at Java by the name of Upas, when introduced into wounds, as well as those of Messrs. DELILLE and MAGENDIE, which tend to prove that it is essentially on the spinal marrow that this poison acts. Having been frequently witnesses of the frightful rapidity of its action, Messrs. Delille and Magendie were tempted to doubt that it could have been transported so quickly into the marrow by the tortuous and embarrassing way of the lymphatics; and they enquired, if we ought not to admit, at least in certain cases, the absorbent faculty generally ascribed to the veins, when

when we were not so well acquainted with all the ramifications of the lymphatic system. In order to come to some conclusion in this respect, they applied the upas to parts which adhered to the animal body by blood-vessels only: for example—they cut off all the mesentery adhering to the intestine of a goose, leaving only the arteries and veins; and, after having placed the upas in the interior of this goose, they cut it and tied both ends; nay, what appears still more conclusive, they cut a thigh, leaving the vein and artery only entire, and afterwards applied poison to the foot; finally, in order to remove even the objection of invisible lymphatic vessels, which might have belonged to the texture of these two blood-vessels, they removed a segment of both, after having supplied their place with quills, so that there was no longer any communication between the member and the animal, than by the blood which circulated from the one to other. In all the experiments convulsions and death came on as promptly as if the upas had been applied to the entire animal. Some, however, will still object, perhaps, that, when the upas was introduced into the intestine, it might always be supposed that there remained some concealed lymphatic vessel; and that, when it was applied to the foot, it was inserted into a wound, from which it could penetrate into the blood by open veins and arteries; and that this is by no means what is meant when we admit the venous absorption, for in that case we mean an action attributed to the veins in their natural state and by their organic pores. What is still more remarkable in the experiments of Messrs. Magendie and Delille is, that the blood of an animal already poisoned and ready to die, when transferred into the veins of another animal, does not kill the latter, and occasions it almost no inconvenience.

M. Magendie has made another very interesting application of this action of certain substances when introduced into the blood. We know that an emetic injected into the veins of an animal, makes it vomit in a few minutes, whilst it requires a whole hour, when an emetic is swallowed, to produce the same effects; and we instantly conclude that this convulsive movement does not depend on the immediate action of this remedy on the coats of the stomach. Observations made on the viscus itself during the operation of vomiting, have led some physiologists still farther: they

perceived that the coats of the stomach underwent very little agitation, and hence they concluded also, that it is not in the irritation of these coats that the immediate cause resides of the expulsion of the contents of the stomach. Their opinions, however, were but feebly supported, and have almost fallen into oblivion since Lieutaud and Haller introduced one directly contrary.

M. Magendie, wishing to ascertain the truth, employed the convenient method of injections; and, having first made an opening in the abdomen, he ascertained by the touch, that during vomiting the stomach itself remains in a state of inertia, but that at every successive retching it is violently compressed by the contraction of the diaphragm and the muscles of the lower belly; besides, the long inspirations which precede every vomit, introduce a sufficiency of air into the stomach to prevent its capacity from diminishing, notwithstanding the quantity of matter which it ejects. If we open the abdomen wide enough to let out the stomach, the nauseae continue, but they become impotent, because the muscles no longer compress the viscus: when we replace the stomach, the vomiting immediately begins. Compression is not sufficient of itself, however; for, if we compress with our hands a stomach displaced as above, in a dog, into whose veins no emetic has been injected, we can expel very well its contents without producing thereby a true vomiting; because there are neither nauseae nor inspirations attending this kind of convulsion; but, if we pull the stomach instead of compressing it, and if we extend the pulling to the oesophagus, the nauseae and all the other symptoms of vomiting appear, without there being any occasion for an emetic. Thus, vomiting would result from the compression exercised on the stomach by a convulsive contraction of the muscles which surround the belly, and this contraction itself may be excited by an irritation of the oesophagus.

It being of importance to know what muscles chiefly acted, what nerves put them in motion, and by what causes they were irritated, M. Magendie in the first place cut or removed the abdominal muscles, without much diminishing the activity of the vomiting; on the contrary, when we take from the diaphragm a great part of its strength, by the section of the phrenic nerves, there are nothing but smallretchings at long intervals, and the vomiting rarely takes place,

place, notwithstanding the abdominal contractions: thus, the part acted by the diaphragm in this compression is by far the greatest. When we thus destroy at once the action of the diaphragm and that of the muscles, the vomiting no longer takes place, even if we make the animal swallow substances eminently and promptly emetic, such as corrosive sublimate. Finally, (and this seems to form an almost marvellous completion of all his experiments,) M. Magendie entirely removed the stomach; he substituted for it a bladder, which he attached permanently to the base of the œsophagus, by making it communicate with this conduit by a solid tube, and after again sowing up the abdomen, he injected some emetic into the veins; the animal had nausea, made inspirations, and ejected a coloured liquid, (with which the bladder had been partly filled,) absolutely as well as it could have done, if, with a natural stomach, an emetic had been administered in the common way.

Thus, an emetic does not cause vomiting by irritating the fibres of the stomach, nor even the nerves, but by acting by means of absorption and circulation on the nervous system, and by exciting an action which is reflected specifically on the œsophagus and diaphragm, so as to make them exert various movements; among which there are some, the definitive result of which is the compression of the stomach: this does not prevent there being vomitings produced by the immediate irritation of the nerves of some of these parts, or by any given nervous irritation which would be propagated so as to affect the system nearly like an emetic.

It remains to M. Magendie to distinguish with more precision the part acted by the œsophagus and the diaphragm in the act of vomiting, and to examine the phenomena of this movement in birds and other animals who have no diaphragms.

To these experiments on antimony, considered physiologically, M. Magendie added some others upon its medicinal or deleterious action; and he ascertained by many observations made upon human beings, and by several experiments upon animals, that the tartrate of this metal, taken in large doses, is of itself a deadly poison, but that almost always its first effect is a vomiting, which ejects the greater part before any mischief has been done: in this way many

suicides are disappointed in their melancholy intentions.

M. Magendie has also communicated to the class, a series of experiments relative to the use of the epiglottis. This cartilage, placed at the root of the tongue in men and quadrupeds, is generally regarded as destined by nature to prevent the food from falling into the windpipe; birds and reptiles have no epiglottis, and yet they experience no inconvenience from this privation; but their glottis is preserved by other means, such as the teeth or excrescences with which they are most frequently bristled, so that no valid objection can be taken to the commonly received opinion. Certain individuals who have been deprived of the epiglottis by accident, and who have nevertheless swallowed as well as before, gave rise to very strong objections; and some anatomists have even concluded that the epiglottis is intended to assist the voice only, and not the act of deglutition.

M. Magendie, having removed the epiglottis from some dogs, ascertained that their deglutition was not impaired; he also ascertained, by an immediate inspection, that the glottis contracts completely at the instant of deglutition; so that nothing can pass it, even if the epiglottis did not exist. Finally, by cutting the nerves which proceed to the contracted muscles of the glottis, he saw that the latter remained open and admitted the food, notwithstanding the presence of the epiglottis, which he had preserved.

It is difficult to withhold our confidence from experiments which agree so well with each other and with known facts; it is for physiologists, however, to enquire what may be the true use of an organ too distinctly developed, and too constant in a whole class of living beings, not to have an essential and particular destination.

M. Magendie was led, by his researches, to examine the particular distribution of the laryngar and recurrent nerves in the various muscles of the larynx; and this part of his labours adds some precision to this interesting point in anatomy.

M. ORFILA, a Spanish physician, has presented to the Institute an extensive work on Poisons, considered with respect to medicine and medical jurisprudence. We have only perused the first volume, which treats of the poisons of mercury, arsenic, antimony, and copper. The

author

author has detailed many experiments on the differences which the presence of various aliments occasions in the way in which poisons act with the re-agents, differences which may in certain cases disguise their properties, and prevent us from ascertaining them; he has pointed out all the precautions necessary for coroners, lawyers, and medical men, when the ends of justice are to be attained. He has particularly endeavoured, with the greatest care, to verify all the known methods of arresting the deleterious effects of these poisons, and to find new remedies where the old have failed. Thus, according to M. Orfila, the only antidote against corrosive sublimate, is albumen, or white of eggs, diluted in water; and against verdigrise, common lump sugar, a result to which theory never would have led us.

It is by no means astonishing that the natural history of the animals of the deep should be so scanty as it is. Traversing at pleasure the profound element, they escape from human observation, and even when they are caught they are of most difficult description. M. CUVIER has presented to the class, some enquiries on such fish as have been neglected, or have multiplied beyond example, in the catalogue of naturalists.

One of them, remarkable for its large size, and very much known in Italy by the names of *umbra*, or *fegaro*; in Provence and in Languedoc by that of *poisson royal*, (royal fish;) was much better known at Paris, formerly, by the name of *maigre*; it has even given rise to some popular proverbs. Now-a-days, for causes of which we are ignorant, it has become rare in the channel, and it is brought but seldom to the capital. The naturalists of the sixteenth century have described it very minutely, and Dubamel, in the eighteenth, has also treated of it at length. Nevertheless, our systematic authors have either given it as new, or confounded it with smaller and more common species. In addition to its exterior description, M. Cuvier has given its anatomy, and chiefly of the air-bladder, rendered curious by the ramified productions placed along its two sides.

Another species which has been six times reproduced in the works of naturalists as so many distinct species, is a small fish of the Mediterranean, which its red colour and general form have procured the denomination of *king of the mullets*, (*mullus imberbis*, Linnaeus,) but which is more like the perch than the mullet.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. BAZILE LOUIS MERTIAN, of Threadneedle-street; for a Method of extracting or separating Jelly, or gelatinous Matter, from Substances capable of affording the same.—Dated July 12, 1814.

MR. MERTIAN operates upon such animal substances as contain jelly, or gelatinous matter, but do not with facility afford or give out the whole of the said jelly, or gelatinous matter, by merely boiling or macerating such substances with water alone. And the said substances do chiefly consist of the bony, hard, or cartilaginous parts of animals: and he breaks, crushes, chops in pieces, or otherwise divides, such of the said substances as by their structure do require the internal parts thereof to be laid open, and accessible to the fluid to be made use of for extracting or obtaining the jelly therefrom. And he does, if convenient or desirable, in the first place boil the said substances with water alone, in order to extract a first proportion of jelly (to which method of MONTHLY MAG. No. 273.

extraction he claims no exclusive right or privilege.) And he afterwards operates upon the residue according to the process of his said invention, as herein specified and explained; or otherwise he afterwards applies and uses his invention to and with the said substances without such previous boiling with water alone. And, farther, he puts into a vessel or vessels, of white wood or lead, or other material capable of withstanding the action of diluted acid; one hundred parts, by weight, of the said substance, so, if need be, broken, crushed, chopped, or divided, or of the residue left after boiling with water alone, as aforesaid, along with four hundred parts, by weight, or thereabout, of muriatic acid, diluted with water until the specific gravity thereof shall be about 1040, compared with the weight of pure water assumed to be expressed by the number 1000. And he stirs the mixture daily until the bony, hard, or cartilaginous parts shall have become soft; and he then separates the acid by decantation,

tion, or otherwise; and he washes the said softened parts with repeated waters; and does, by means of a press or otherwise, separate and press out most part of the acid liquor which may remain in the said softened parts, and again carefully washes the same with water; and the said softened parts may then be either dried for keeping, or be converted into jelly or size, or glue, by solution in heated water as usual. And, moreover, in case the said softened parts should not be readily soluble in water, (which will happen if the washing be carried too far,) this defect will be removed by adding a small portion of muriatic acid, or diluted sulphuric acid, or of vinegar. And that, in case the acid either left in or added to the said softened parts, should be more than would be sufficient to produce the due solubility, then the gelatine will be afforded in a viscid state, which, when dry, is easily reducible to powder; but the proper management in the said respects must and may be easily ascertained by trial.

And, if the muriatic acid first to be used and applied, be more diluted than is herein before-mentioned, as, for example, to the specific gravity of 1020, the process will be slower, and the product will be more similar to isinglass in its qualities; but that in the large way it is preferable that the acid should be somewhat stronger than last-mentioned. And, lastly, that the fat which is separated and floats upon the acid made use of, and the phosphate of lime contained in the said acid liquor, and also the acid itself, may be separated and applied to use by well-known methods, heretofore practised by chemists in the treatment of such substances.

To Mr. WILLIAM BELL, of Edinburgh, Writer; for Apparatus for copying Manuscripts, or other Writings or Designs.—Dated March 14, 1815.

Mr. Bell's improvements consist in certain apparatus, to be used in concert with the common and known method of copying writings by pressure, which was invented originally by Mr. James Watt. By means of his improved apparatus, copies of manuscript writings or designs can be obtained upon the leaves of a book, instead of using separate leaves or pieces of paper, as heretofore practised.

Mr. Watt's invention is as follows:—The writing, or paper to be copied, is covered with a damp leaf of thin paper, which is made without gum or size. Both are then submitted to a consider-

able pressure, in any kind of press, or other similar machine, and in a few seconds the water, with which the thin paper is damped, will absorb or take off part of the ink from the writing; and the said paper being very thin, the ink will penetrate through it, and can be read on the back or opposite side to that which was pressed in contact with the original writing, of which it presents an exact *fac-simile*. The ink, with which the original writing is made, must have some admixture of gummy or mucilaginous matter, which will render it more soluble, and capable of being taken up in part by the damp of the paper. A small quantity of sugar added to common vitriolic ink, is known to make it answer this purpose very well.

Mr. Bell's improved apparatus communicates the requisite degree of dampness to the thin paper when it is bound in the form of a book; and the original writing being placed between the leaves of the book, will communicate by pressure part of the ink of the writing to the leaf which is in contact with it, and the copy is thus obtained upon a leaf of the book. The said book is to be formed of any kind of paper which is proper for receiving the copy, by absorbing part of the ink when damped, and which is sufficiently thin for the ink to penetrate its substance, so that it can be read at the back. The book is to be bound in the usual manner, without any other precaution than that the back and front are made equally thick, so that it may be submitted to an equal pressure, also that the paste-boards of the lids, if any are used, are of a parallel and even thickness.

The damping apparatus consists of thin metal plates, cut to the size of the book, and capable of being shut up therein. These plates are covered with thin cloth, such as muslin, to receive the damp; also pieces of cloth, flannel, or felt, each a sufficient size to wrap up one damping plate, and cover both sides of it at once. A small tray, or pan, must be provided, to contain the flannels and plates when damped, which is done either by immersing the sheets of flannel in water, and wringing out the superfluous moisture, by sprinkling them with water when they lie in the pan, or by spreading water over them with a brush, or by any other similar means. The damping plates are then folded in the wet flannel, and put by in the pan: they will be ready for use in a few minutes, when the thin cloth with which the plates

plates are covered has imbibed the moisture.

The operation is thus performed: the paper containing the writing to be copied is to be placed in the book, so that each written surface from which a copy is intended to be taken, will lie opposite to the leaf of thin paper, whereupon the copy of the writing upon such surface is to be made, then upon the opposite side of each thin leaf which is in contact with a written surface, place a damping-plate, prepared as before described. Now, by shutting the book, and exposing it to a pressure, the leaf of thin paper will be inclosed between the written surface and the damping-plate; and the pressure producing a contact, the water contained in the muslin with which the plate is covered, will quickly penetrate through the thin-paper leaf of the book, and dissolve part of the ink of the writing, which part the thin paper will absorb, and thus present a copy of the original writing.

The process takes but a few seconds of time, and in this interval the thin paper receives the dampness as well as the copy, instead of its being previously damped, as in the common process.

To avoid dispersing the dampness unnecessarily through the book, leaves of thick blotting-paper, or other paper, are to be applied to those surfaces of the damping-plates which have no writing opposed to them, and similar leaves are to be shut up in the book after the operation is finished, in order to dry the damp leaves. Leaves of pasteboard, water-proof leather, or other similar substance, which is capable of containing moisture in small quantities, may be used in lieu of the damping-plates; but he has found, by experience, that metal plates covered with thin cloth answer the purpose better, being less liable to grow musty from the dampness. Any kind of metal may be used; but that which is least liable to rust will be best; or the metal may be varnished, japanned, or tinned, for this purpose. The plates may be damped by folding them in wet flannel, as before described, or felt, or woollen, linen, or cotton, or any other kind of cloth, may be used for the same purpose, as it is only intended by means of them to communicate a regular and slight degree of dampness to the plates, or other substance used in lieu thereof.

The apparatus for producing the pressure may be a screw-press, lever-press, hydrostatic-press, or rolling-press, or

any other kind of press known or in use, as his improvements do not extend to this part of the original apparatus.

List of recent Patents.

JONATHAN RIDGWAY, of Manchester, plumber; for a new method of pumping water or other fluids.—May 26.

JOHN PUGH, of Over, salt proprietor; for a new method of making of salt-pans upon an improved principle, to save fuel and labour.—May 26.

JOHN LINGFORD, of Woburn-place, Bloomsbury; for his anatomical self-regulating truss, consisting of a three-quarter or circular spring with an angular moveable joint and end-piece, with joint and additional spring to act occasionally with a moveable pad of various shapes, agreeable to the form of the afflicted part of the body, and with elastic spring covering.—June 1.

JOHN KILBY, of York, brewer; for his improvements in the art of brewing malt-liquors.—June 1.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, of Judd-street, Pancras, for his improved method of making marine and domestic hard and soft soap.—June 3.

RICHARD TREVITHICK, of Camborne, Cornwall, esquire; for certain improvements on the high pressure of steam-engines, and the application thereof, with or without other machinery, to useful purposes.—June 6.

JULIEN JORETT, of Wells-street, Oxford-street, sweep-washer; **JOHN POSTEL**, of Great Suffolk-street; and **LEWIS CONTESSÉ**, of Bateman's-buildings, St. Anne's, Soho, jeweller; for a method of extracting gold and silver from the cinders of gold refiners and other substances, by means of certain curious machinery.—June 8.

CHARLES WHITLOW, of New-York Coffee-house, Sweeting's-alley, for working or making of certain manufactures from certain plants of the genus *urtica* and *asclepias*, growing in North America, and not heretofore used in this realm, whereby the fabricks or products usually had, made, or obtained from hemp, flax, cotton, silk, and other fibrous materials, or the seeds or the parts thereof, may be beneficially had, made, or obtained.—June 14.

JAMES GARDNER, of Baubury, for improvements on a machine for cutting hay and straw.—June 14.

WILLIAM POPE, of Bristol, perfumer; for certain improvements in or on wheeled carriages, and also the method or methods of making the said carriages go with or without the assistance of animals, which method or methods may be applied to other purposes.—June 14.

* * * Copies of Specifications, or notices of the inventions and their success, are always thankfully received.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 55th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the
THIRD SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLVI. *To amend an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the better Care and Maintenance of Lunatics, being Paupers or Criminals, in England.*

A committee of visiting justices of lunatic asylums to be elected annually.—Subscribers to lunatic asylums who may unite with any county or counties annually, may elect a committee of governors to act with committee of visiting justices.—In case of neglect to make election, the governors continuing to act shall be deemed the committee.—The weekly rate for paupers may be increased by justices to any sum above 14s. limited by the former Act.—Overseers of poor to return lists of all lunatics and dangerous idiots, being paupers, within their respective parishes, verified on oath, and accompanied with certificate from a medical practitioner.—Expences of examination of lunatics, or dangerous idiots, to be paid by parishes.*—Visiting justices may discharge lunatics.—When any asylum can accommodate more lunatics, magistrates may order an addition under certain regulations.

Cap. XLVII. *For procuring Returns relative to the Expence and Maintenance of the Poor in England; and also relative to the Highways.*

Justices to appoint a time and place for the overseers of the poor, and surveyors of the highways, to deliver returns, and to give notice to them to make such returns to the constables, requiring their attendance at such meetings.—Proper officers to assist in filling up returns.—Justices to receive returns, and swear officers, and examine them to the truth, and attest the same.—Constables to receive from the clerks of the peace a copy of schedule, to deliver to overseers of the poor, and transmit from them returns of the poor and highways.—Overseers of the poor to attend justices and deliver accounts.—Surveyors of the highways to attend also, and deliver proper accounts.—Fifty pounds penalty on officers making false returns.—There shall be paid for the trouble and expences of the several persons employed for every return which shall be so made and transmitted to the clerk of the peace,

* The observation at page 23 of our last, was written before the passing of this excellent Act, and applies to disgusting and dirty, as well as dangerous lunatics.

or town-clerk, the sum of 2s.; to the high constable or other proper officer, the sum of 1s. 6d.; to the overseers of the poor, governors, or other officers of houses of industry or workhouses, and to the surveyors of the highways, a sum not less than 2s. 6d. each, and not exceeding 20s. each, exclusive of their travelling expences, at the discretion of the justices who shall approve of the returns, and to the clerks of the justices of the peace, for the like, the sum of 1s.—The parties to be sworn, and persons making false oaths to be punished.—The schedules to be transmitted by King's printer.

Questions, to which written answers are to be returned by the overseer of every parish, township, or place, in which rates are separately and distinctly made for the relief of the poor:—

1. What is the name and description of your parish or place? And to the repair of what parish church do the inhabitants contribute out of the rates?

2. What was the total amount of money raised within the several years ending Easter 1813, Easter 1814, and the 25th day of March 1815, by poor's-rate, and any other rate or rates?

3. What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, for the maintenance and relief of the poor?

4. What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, in suits of law, removal of paupers, and expences of overseers or other officers employed therein?

5. What was the total amount of money expended on militia charges, distinguishing expenditure for the maintenance of the wives and children of any militia men, from any other militia charges?

6. What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, for all other purposes except those expressed in the two last questions, including herein any church rate, county rate, highway rate, &c. &c.

7. What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively.

8. What was the number of persons relieved from the poor's-rate permanently, throughout the several years; distinguishing persons so relieved out of any house of industry or workhouse, and persons so relieved in the house, but not including any children whose parents have been permanently relieved out of the house.

9. What was the number of parishioners relieved

relieved occasionally in the several years respectively?

10. What is the number of members in friendly societies, which hold their usual meetings in your parish or place, including members not belonging to your parish or place, as well as those belonging to it?

11. What is the average annual amount or produce of charitable donations (whether arising from land or money) which have been given by deed or will for the benefit of poor persons within your parish, township, or place, and which are managed or distributed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, or by any of them; distinguishing such donations as are applicable to the maintenance of parish schools?

12. Is there any hospital, almshouse, school, or other permanent charitable foundation within your parish, township, or place, which is not under the management and controul of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, or any of them?

13. In case it should be requisite to ask any explanation of your answer to any of the above questions, in what manner should a letter of inquiry be directed to you from the Secretary of State's office?

14. Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark, in explanation of your answers to any of the preceding questions?

Questions, to which written answers are to be returned by the surveyor of the highways of every parish, township, or district in England and Wales:—

1. What is the estimated extent of public highways or roads used for wheel carriages, within your parish or district, computing the aggregate length of such highways in statute miles of one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards to a mile; distinguishing paved streets and turnpikes (if any) from all other such highways or roads?

2. What was the estimated value of labour performed in kind, for repairing the highways, within your parish or district, in each of the years ending in October one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and one thousand eight hundred and fourteen?

3. What was the amount of money paid as a composition for labour on the highways, during those years respectively?

4. What was the amount of rates (if any) levied for the repair of the highways, in those years respectively?

5. What was the amount of money expended in law and other expences relative to the highways, exclusive of repairs occasioned by presentments, in those years respectively?

6. What was the total value of labour and amount of money expended in those years respectively?

7. Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark, in explanation of

your answers to any of the preceding questions?

* * * *The readers of the Monthly Magazine may depend on the vigilance of the Editor in transferring to its pages the results of these interesting and important enquiries.*

Cap. XLVIII. *For enlarging the Powers of Two Acts of his present Majesty, for providing Clergymen to officiate in Gaols and Houses of Correction within England and Wales.*

Quarter sessions may increase the salaries of clergymen officiating in gaols to any sum not exceeding 100l. per annum. Every clergyman who shall be employed with a salary under this Act, or either of the Acts above recited, in order to entitle himself to receive the same, shall keep a journal in a book to be provided for that purpose, in the gaol or house of correction in which he shall be so employed, in which journal he shall enter the times of his attendance at such gaol or house of correction on the performance of his duty, with any observations which may occur to him in the execution thereof.—The offices of clergymen to gaols and houses of correction may be united.—Clergymen to have a licence from the bishop of the diocese.

Cap. XLIX. *To procure Returns of Persons committed, tried, and convicted for Criminal Offences and Misdemeanors.*

The several clerks of assizes, clerks of the crown, clerks of the sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, clerks of the peace, and town clerks, within England and Wales, shall, within the first fourteen days of the month of January in every year, return to his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, the number of persons, male and female, committed to the several gaols in England and Wales for trial, and tried or discharged at such assizes and great and other sessions, at which they respectively act as such clerks as aforesaid, which shall have been holden within the preceding year; distinguishing particularly the crimes with which all such persons were severely charged upon their commitment, the crimes of which such of them as were indicted were respectively indicted, and the crimes of which such of them as were convicted were severally convicted; and distinguishing under each head of offence, the numbers convicted, acquitted, discharged by reason of no bill being found against them, and discharged by reason of no prosecution, and the sentences of such as were convicted; and also stating, under each head of offence, the numbers of those capitally convicted who have been executed; and all such returns shall be made out and returned according to the form contained in the schedule to this Act annexed, or in such form and manner, and with any such additional particulars,

as shall from time to time be ordered and required by the secretary of state in that behalf; and every clerk of assize or other clerk as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to make any such return, in the manner and form prescribed, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds.—The returns to be laid before parliament.

Cap. L. For the Abolition of Gaol and other Fees, connected with the Gaols in England.

From and after the 1st day of October next, all fees and gratuities paid or payable by any prisoner, on the entrance, commitment, or discharge, to or from prison, shall absolutely cease, and the same are hereby abolished and determined.

Whereas in some places such fees and gratuities are payable to the gaoler or his servants, and are to him or them as a salary; the justices of the peace assembled in general or quarter sessions, are authorized to make such allowances to the aforesaid gaoler or servants, as may to them seem fit, in the way of salary or compensation, for the fees or gratuities, payable by prisoners, now abolished by this Act.

The allowances to be paid out of the county rates, &c.—Every prisoner who now is or hereafter shall be charged with or indicted for any felony, or as an accessory thereto, or with or for any misdemeanor, before any court holding criminal jurisdiction within that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, or who, on his, her, or their trial, shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution, shall be immediately set at large,* without payment of any fee or sum of money, for or in respect of his, her, or their discharge, to any person or persons whomsoever; except only in such cases wherein

* The Editor of the Monthly Magazine quotes the whole of this Act, and this clause in particular, with a feeling of exultation on the successful result of questions which he started when filling the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1807; but for agitating which he was at the time exposed to much obloquy. His Letter to the Livery of London records his feelings and exertions on all these subjects; and it is a reward beyond any other which the world could bestow, to find, that, in the space of eight years, nearly every suggestion of that work has been engrafted on the practices of power, or become part of the law of the land. It is an encouraging prospect to persevere, in fearlessly disseminating TRUTH, however unpromising at the instant may be the prospect of success; and however vindictive those may be, who are interested, or who imagine they are interested, in opposing it.

the prisoner shall have been charged; and shall then stand charged with any process authorising the detention of such prisoner: provided always, that, if it shall happen that any prisoner who shall so stand charged with any process authorising his detention as aforesaid, shall have been discharged in supposed obedience to this Act, by reason that the sheriff or other officer entitled to have detained him was at the time of such his discharge ignorant that there was any such charge against him, it shall in such case be lawful for such sheriff or other officer, on receiving information of such charge, presently to retake the prisoner so discharged as aforesaid, and thereupon forthwith to detain him in custody upon such charge, in such manner as the said sheriff or other officer might have done if such prisoner had not been set at large; and that upon his being so retaken the said prisoner shall be deemed for the purpose of that suit to have been in custody continually from the time when he so first stood charged as aforesaid.—All fees usually paid to clerks of the court, assize, &c. to be abolished.—County treasurers to pay allowances for places not usually assessed to the county at large.—From and after the passing of this Act, any clerk of assize, clerk of the peace, clerk of the court, or their deputies or other officers, exacting such fees, shall be rendered incapable of holding his or their offices, and be guilty of a misdemeanor.—Liberates to debtors to be granted free of expence, and compensation made to sheriffs for the same.—The salaries, allowances, and compensations, in lieu of fees and gratuities shall be raised by a separate rate and assessment to be made by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes and precincts by such means, as the rates for the relief of the poor are levied.—Allowances in certain places to be paid out of the poor's rates.—Any gaoler, who shall, from and after the 1st day of October next, exact from any prisoner any fee or gratuity for or on account of the entrance, commitment, or discharge of such prisoner, or who shall detain any prisoner in custody for non-payment of any fee or gratuity, shall be rendered incapable of holding his office, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine and imprisonment.—Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to the King's Bench prison, his Majesty's prison of the Fleet, the Marshalsea and Palace courts.

Cap. LI. To amend an Act of George II. for the more easily assessing, collecting, and levying of County Rates.

Justices in general or quarter sessions are to make a fair and equal county rate, whenever circumstances appear to require it; and churchwardens and overseers to make returns of annual value of rateable property to them.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Capricio*;" with Nine Variations, on a favourite Air from the Opera Dance of *La Nouvelle Zoé*; for the Piano-forte; composed by D. Steibelt. 5s.

MR. STEIBELT has displayed in this publication much of his usual brilliancy of imagination, natural floridity of style, and constant command of scientific evolution. The *Capricio* not only partakes, in an eminent degree, of the fire and volatility proper to such a movement, but presents many novel passages. The variations to the Opera Dance are strong likenesses, however embellished, of the subject-matter upon which they are founded, and give a fair display of the genius from which they emanate. In a word, this production, viewed in the aggregate, is every way worthy of its justly celebrated author; and, by every admirer and practitioner of brilliant, though somewhat difficult, piano-forte music, will be listened to with peculiar gratification.

"*Merrily, Merrily, bounds the Bark*;" a Glee for Three Voices; composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

The poetry of the glee before us is from Scott's "*Lord of the Isles*." It certainly is no flattery to Dr. Clarke to say, that he has fully entered into the spirit and meaning of his author. The variety he has introduced, both in respect to the passages themselves, and his successive distribution of them among the several voices, is as honourable to the resources of his genius, as to the solidity of his judgment. The piano accompaniment is so appropriately conceived, and forms so prominent and meritorious a feature in the production, that we do think the Doctor has been just to himself in omitting its announcement in his title page. It is not always that accompaniments carry with them much, or even any additional, title to our commendation; but the instrumental appendage to "*Merrily, Merrily, bounds the Bark*," is full of feeling and design, and so powerfully illustrates the poet's subject and expressions, as to well justify the pointed notice it has extorted from the reviewer.

A Solo for the Violin, with an Accompaniment for the Violoncello and Thorough Bass, for the Piano-forte; composed by J. F. Erskine. 7s. 6d.

This solo consists of three movements; a *moderato*, in common time of four

crotchets: an *andante*, in triple time of three crotchets: and a *rondo*, in common time of two crotchets, *allegro vivo*. Mr. Erskine is, obviously, a perfect master on the instrument for which he writes, and possesses a degree of taste and judgment that would confer credit upon any performer. On the subject of genius, or original invention, we are not, perhaps, authorized to speak in terms equally decisive. The traits of respectable and cultivated talent discoverable in most of the passages, whether considered independently or connectively, we cheerfully admit and gratuitously applaud; but cannot announce any of those deeply artificial evolutions, or flights of an animated imagination, which the free and volatile powers of the violin are particularly calculated to display. The piece, however, as our readers will collect from the aggregate of what we have, ranks above mediocrity, and will not fail to considerably gratify the majority of its auditors.

Three Glees. The words from Milton and Shakespeare; composed by T. Anstey.

The poetry of the first of these glees, consists of Milton's charming hymn to the "*Morning Star*:" that of the second and third, of "*Oh! Mistress Mine, where are you Roaming*:" and "*Heigho, sing Heigho, unto the Green Holly*." Mr. Anstey's music excites two ideas, of which only himself is qualified to point out the correct one. Either his confidence fixed on Shakespeare and Milton, as the only poets worthy of the exercise of his genius, or his diffidence deemed all their superlative excellence necessary to compensate for his own deficiencies. We hope that the latter feeling was the real one; for it is seldom, very seldom, thank Heaven, that compositions half so scientific, or half so senseless, come under our inspection. We do not meet with a bar that does not betray an ignorance of even the ordinary rules of combination; and melody is perfectly out of the question. We should be glad to learn that Mr. A. is not a professor.

"*Straits of Other Days*;" arranged for the Piano-forte; by J. B. Logier. 2s. 6d.

This little publication contains the well-known Irish melodies of "*Kitty Tyrrel*, or, *Oh! Blame not the Bard*;" and "*The Legacy*."

The arrangement of these airs having formed

formed the whole task of the gentleman whose name the publication bears, our's, of course, is limited to remarks upon that arrangement. We are happy to have it in our power to say, that what skill Mr. Logier's plan afforded an opportunity of displaying, he has fairly and fully exercised; and produced a practical lesson for the juvenile performer, abounding with well-judged harmonization and tasteful embellishment.

"La Chasse;" an Overture for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Ann Hadley; by W. Ling. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Ling is evidently a composer of considerable ability. The present piece abounds with passages indicative of a superior fancy and a regulated judgment. Not only do the ideas in each movement rise out of each other, and blend with the most consentaneous effect, but the movements themselves happily consort, and form a consistent whole. The character announced by the title is duly sustained, without satiating the ear with cornued sounds; while the passages are amply versified without wildness of digression, or affected contrariety.

A new Medley Divertimento; composed of popular Scotch Melodies; arranged in a familiar style for the use of Young Practitioners on the Piano-forte; by J. Monro. 2s.

This medley comprises not less than a dozen tunes, most of which are selected with taste, and the general arrangement of which bespeak a judgment fully adequate to the task of a consistent and effective combination. The professed object of the compiler would not allow him to give much play to his fancy; but, as far as decoration

might be admitted, he has indulged his power to bestow it, and furnished, for the use of young practitioners, a desirable and improving exercise.

"Deep in my Soul that Tender Secret Dwells;" a Canzonetta, written by Lord Byron; composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s. 6d.

Mr. M'Murdie ought to pardon, and doubtless will, a stinginess of praise which we owe to the quality of his own music. We grudge, because we are not prone to give, where merit does not demand. We, however, by no means intend to say, that his canzonet is destitute of every claim to our commendation. It possesses a few passages that deserve better company; and, the expression being feeble, it is not, of course, strikingly erroneous.

"Atarice," a Canzonet; the Music by Philomusicus. 1s. 6d.

The words of this canzonet are from Moore's Anacreon. The melody is pleasing and sentimental. The accompaniment is judicious. While it gratifies the ear, it enforces the expression. Who *Philomusicus* is, we cannot inform our readers; but his merit, if he proceeds as he has begun, will soon give both publicity and popularity to his assumed signature.

Three celebrated Irish Melodies; arranged as Duets for two Performers on one Piano-forte; by Mr. Corri. 3s.

The three airs here selected by Mr. C. are—"Robin Adair,"—"Planxty Kelly,"—and, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." By the manner in which they are treated, they are rendered agreeable and useful exercises for the juvenile finger, and that appears to be all that was intended.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

AGRICULTURE.

A DISSERTATION on Lime, and its Use and Abuse in Agriculture: embracing a view of its chemical effects; by Tho. Hornby, esq. surgeon, York. 8vo. 2s.

ARCHAIOLOGY.

Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon; by Claudius Jas. Rich, esq. illustrated by engravings. Royal 8vo. 8s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

T. Key's Catalogue of New and Second-hand Books, Part I. including a curious and rare collection in various languages on most subjects of literature, in folio and quarto; also, a list of recent importations from France, Germany, and Italy, chiefly of grammars, dictionaries, classics, elementary works, divinity, and politics.

BIOGRAPHY.

Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*: the history of all the writers and bishops who have had their education in the university of Oxford; very considerably augmented both in text and notes, and continued to the year 1800; by Philip Bliss, esq. Vol. II. Royal 4to. 4l. 4s.

A Narrative of the late Mr. W. D. Sandys, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s.

Memoirs of Mrs. H. Newell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, missionary to India, from America: with her funeral discourse; by Dr. Woods. 4s.

DRAMA.

Fazio, a Tragedy; by H. H. Millman, B.A. Fellow of Brazen-Nose College. 8vo. 4s.

Shakspeare's

Shakspeare's *Himself Again*: or, the Language of the Poet asserted: being a full, but dispassionate, examen of the readings and interpretations of the several editors; the whole comprised in a series of notes, sixteen hundred in number, and further illustrative of the more difficult passages in his plays, to the various editions of which these volumes form a complete and necessary supplement; by Andrew Becket. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

EDUCATION.

First Lessons in Latin: consisting of selections in Latin Construing, and designed as an introduction to Eutropius and Phædrus. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Questions on the Chronology of English History; particularly adapted to that division of Dr. Valpy's Poetical Chronology. 12mo. 9d.

General Instructions in the Doctrines and Duties of Religion: altered from "Practical Instructions"; by J. P. Estlin, LL.D. Third edition, 12mo. demy, 1s.

Hints from an Invalid Mother to her Daughter, on Subjects connected with Moral and Religious Improvement in the conduct of Life, in various relations; by Anna Williams. 2s. 6d.

Five Hundred Questions to Goldsmith's History of Greece; by J. Gorton. 1s.

Exercises in Latin Prosody and Versification; or an Introduction to Scanning and Writing Latin Verse. 4s.

Glenoeven, or the Fairy Palace: a Tale for Young People; by Eleanor Sleath. 16mo. 3s.

Private Education, or a Practical Plan for the Studies of Young Ladies; by Eliz. Appleton. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Les Delassemens de la Jeunesse. 4 vols. 18mo. 14s.

The Art of Writing: being a new system of superior swift writing, in six lessons; to which is added, an Entire New System for Writing Figures: both founded on mathematical principles, and simplified; by G. B. King, professor of Fine and Ornamental Writing. 2s.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Traveller's New Guide through Ireland: containing a new and accurate description of the roads, with particulars of all the noblemen and gentlemen's seats, churches, monastic buildings, antiquities, and natural curiosities; also, the present state of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, with a complete list of all fairs throughout the kingdom. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Considerations on the Present Political State of India, embracing observations on the character of the natives—on the civil and military courts—the administration of justice—the state of the land, tenure, and the condition of the peasantry—and the internal police of our eastern dominions; intended chiefly as a manual of instruction in their duties for the junior servants of
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the company; by Alexander Fraser Tytler. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Compendium of Geography; by Richard Mangnall. 12mo. 9s.

Geography on a Popular Plan; by the Rev. I. Goldsmith. Seventh edition. 12mo. 15s.

HISTORY.

Annual Register, for the Year 1814. 8vo. 16s.

A History of the British Islands (Great Britain and the Islands that with it compose a Geographical Group) from the earliest accounts to the year 1807, including the French revolution and its portentous consequences; by the Rev. James Gordon. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s. 6d.

LAW.

A new Table of Rates of the Assessed Taxes, payable from the 5th of April, 1815; with the Rules for charging them, exemptions, &c.; by Geo. Pyne Andrewes, attorney at law, Bristol. 8vo. 2s.

A Complete Collection of State Trials, and Proceedings for High Treason, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest period to the present time; with notes and other illustrations; by T. B. Howell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Vol. 21, royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Law of Carriers, Innkeepers, Warehouse-men, and other Depositories of Goods for Hire; by Henry Jeremy, esq. 8vo. 7s.

Reports argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer, Michaelmas Term, and the Sittings after, and Hilary Term, 55 George III. 1815; by Geo. Price, esq. barrister at law. Part II. Royal 8vo. 6s.

The Office of Constable, being an entirely new compendium of the law concerning that ancient minister for the conservation of the peace; carefully compiled from the best authorities, with an introduction, containing the origin and antiquity of the office; by Joseph Ritson, esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Reports of Cases upon Appeals and Writs of Error, in the House of Lords, during the Session of 1815; by P. Dow, esq. Vol. III. Part 1. 6s.

The Theory of Presumptive Proof, or an Inquiry into the Nature of Circumstantial Evidence. 8vo. 5s.

An Introduction to the Science of Law; showing the advantages of a law education grounded on the learning of Lord Coke's Commentaries upon Littleton's Tenures, &c.; by F. Ritso, esq. 8vo. 9s.

An Abridgment of Clarke's Bibliotheca Legum: comprising a catalogue of such law books as are of general use, and of the best editions, including the modern publications. 2s.

MATHEMATICS.

A Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary: containing an explanation of the terms, and an account of the several subjects comprised under the heads Mathematics, Astronomy, and Philosophy, both natural
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tural and experimental; by Chas. Hutton, LL.D. F.R.S. and Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich. A new edition, with numerous additions and improvements. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

MEDICINE.

A Critical Inquiry into the Pathology of Serofulas, in which the origin of that disease is accounted for on the new principles; and a new and much improved method is recommended and explained on the Treatment of it; by George Henning, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, M.DCCC.IX. 8vo. 7s.

Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, M.DCCC.IX.; by Richard Powell, M.D. Third edition, 8vo. 12s.

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Commentaries on some of the most Important Diseases of Children.—Part the First. Containing Observations on the Mortality of Children—on Diet—Dentition—Convulsive Affections—Inflammation of the Brain—Hydrocephalus internus—and Epilepsy; by John Clarke, esq. M.D. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders in general: prescribing a new and successful mode of treatment, illustrated and confirmed by a numerous selection of cases; with remarks not noticed by former writers, being the result of long and extensive practice in various climates, particularly directed to these diseases; by John Faithorn, of Berners'-street. Second edition, enlarged, 7s.

A Treatise on Forensic Medicine, or Medical Jurisprudence; by O. W. Bartley, M.D. 12mo. 4s.

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which is prefixed, a Memoir of his Life; by the Rev. John Evans, author of the *Ponderer*. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Circumstantial Details of the Battle of Waterloo: illustrated by an original Plan, Views, &c.; by a near Observer. 3s. 6d.

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The Life and Campaigns of Prince Blücher; by J. E. Marston, esq. 8vo. 18s.

La Porte-Feuille de Bonaparte, pris à Charleroi, le 18 Juin 1815. No. I. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Whitby's Commentary on the New Testament, abridged only with occasional aids from Dr. Hammond and Bishop Mann; by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A. F.A.S. author of British Monachism, the History of Gloucestershire, &c. 3s. common paper: 4s. fine.

Report of the Bristol Auxiliary British and Foreign School Society, M.DCCC.XV. originally formed, in 1808, for boys, and in 1813 for girls, as the "Bristol Royal Lancasterian Free Schools:" with the laws and regulations, statements of the several accounts, and a list of the subscribers and benefactors. 8vo. 1s. gratis to subscribers.

Remarkable Sermons, by Rachael Baker, delivered during Sleep, with Devotional Exercises and Remarks by Dr. Mitchell and others. 4s. 6d.

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A new Portrait of Methodism: being a circumstantial account of the dispute be-

tween the Rev. John Wesley and the Trustees of Melbourn-place Chapel, at North Shields: with a dedication to the Methodist Conference. 1s. 6d.

Essays on the Mythology, Theology, and Morals of the Ancients, accompanied with a brief outline of the respective Tenets of the Grecian Sectarian Philosophers; by G. S. Weidemann. post 8vo. 7s.

An Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, or Received Text of the New Testament: in which the Greek manuscripts are newly classed, the Integrity of the authorized Text vindicated, and the various Readings traced to their Origin; by the Rev. Fred. Nolan. 8vo. 18s.

Baxteriana: containing a Selection from the Works of Baxter, in eight books; by Arthur Young, esq. F.R.S. &c. With an Introduction and Index. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Discourses, chiefly on Practical Subjects; by the late Rev. Newcombe Cappe: edited by Cath. Cappe. 8vo. 12s.

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The Restoration of Israel, by Jos. Crool; and an Answer, by Tho. Scott. 8vo. 10s.

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Practical Sermons for every Sunday in the Year, Vol. III. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

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Londina Illustrata, with sixteen pages of letter-press, and eight copper-plates. Nos. 19 and 20, 8s. each; and on large paper, 10s. 6d. each.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Mon Journal d'huit Jours, or the History of a Week's absence from Maidstone, and of a Visit to France, Sept. 1814; by the Rev. W. R. Wake. 2s.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

AT length the literary desideratum of a Greek and English Lexicon is preparing, under the auspices of the University of Cambridge, by the REV. E. V. BLOOMFIELD, Fellow of Emanuel College, highly respected for his classical acquirements. This was among the projects of our late esteemed friend Gilbert Wakefield, and was announced by him in this Magazine a short time before his lamented and premature decease. We are, however, assured that Mr. Bloomfield is fully qualified to do justice to the design of Mr. Wakefield. His resources are abundant; and assistance has been promptly tendered by many of the ablest

scholars in the country. It is understood that he will avail himself of all existing Lexicons and Indexes, and particularly of Schneider's Greek and German Lexicon. The patronage of the University is stated to have been liberal. The completion of this design cannot fail to increase the study of the Greek language, the approaches to which, among English students, have hitherto been embarrassed by the medium of Latin.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Weybridge, is printing, of the Elzevir size, a new edition of the Greek and Latin Classics, which will be most worthily known by the name of the *Weybridge Classics*.

They are intended to exhibit all the advantages of modern typography; and, being even more correct, will consequently rank superior to those of the Dutch printer. He has already published the Poems of Virgil and Horace, the Comedies of Terence, and the Satires of Juvenal and Persius; Lucan and Ovid will follow, and then the best historians. The principal Greek authors will appear in the same accurate, cheap, and attractive form.

PROFESSOR MONK has nearly completed at press, his edition of the *Alceste* of Euripides.

The Highland Society of London has appointed a committee of correspondence and papers, and proposes to publish from time to time a volume of original communications relative to Celtic antiquities. Among the members of this committee, we have heard the names of the late Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Galt, and Dr. McKinnon, mentioned. The society, we likewise hear, has it in contemplation to publish a cheap edition of the poems of Ossian in the original language, for the use of the Gaelic schools in Scotland.

ARTHUR BURROW, esq. late travelling fellow to the University of Cambridge, and D. A. Commissary-general in the Mediterranean, is preparing for the press, *Some Account of the Mediterranean, 1810 to 1815*, political and scientific, literary and descriptive. It will appear in royal quarto, with engravings.

The Calcutta press appears to be in great activity, under the sanction of the present governor-general; nearly a score of interesting works being announced. Among them are a translation of the New Testament into Arabic, by Messrs. THOMASON and SABAT; a Grammar of the Telinga Language, by Professor CAREY; a Chinese Grammar, by the REV. MR. MORRISON; *Qamoos*, an Arabic Lexicon; a Punjabee Dictionary, explained in Persian and Hindostanee; a Grammar of the Tartar Language; besides translations into English of many poems and moral treatises.

A new and interesting part of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* has just appeared, from which we shall present our readers with some interesting articles in our next. Sir JAMEL HALL continues ably to fill the office of President, and SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, and HENRY MACKENZIE, esq. are respectively at the head of the physical and literary classes.

Messrs. BOYDELL and Co. propose to publish a print of the Battle of Waterloo, dedicated by permission to the Prince Regent, in the first style of engraving, in the same manner and size as those they published of the Death of General Wolfe, the Death of Lord Nelson, &c. Mr. ATKINSON is engaged to execute a picture of large dimensions, with the exception of the portraits, which will be painted by MR. DEVIS.

We are glad to observe, that the *Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men*, by the Rev. JOSEPH SPENCE, are printing, arranged with notes, a preparatory dissertation and illustrations. This work is publishing by permission of his Grace the present Duke of Newcastle. It is frequently quoted and referred to by Dr. Johnson, in "*Lives of the Poets*," and by Dr. Joseph Warton, in his "*Essay on Pope*." It contains a number of particulars concerning eminent men; and each anecdote is marked by the name of the person on whose authority it rests.

The Rev. T. R. MALTHUS, professor of history and political economy, in the East India College, announces *Miscellaneous Tracts and Observations on the most interesting and important subjects of Political Economy*.

The warlike muse of Mr. WALTER SCOTT has been aroused by late events; and he announces a poem, called, "*The Field of Waterloo*." Mr. Scott does not apprise us whether his poem is to be an Ode or an Elegy. We lately sympathized with his "*De Bruce*," because that true hero gained a victory over the invaders of his country, and because the hostility of De Bruce was founded on justice, and his victory over Edward was the triumph of liberty. We trust Mr. Scott will measure the late events by the same moral standards.

The Rev. P. KEITH, F.L.S. is about to publish a *System of Physiological Botany*, with Plates, drawn and engraved by Mr. Sowerby.

Dr. ROBINSON's *Theological Dictionary* has, in some of the northern dioceses, been recommended by the examining chaplains to all candidates for holy orders; a valuable, but we believe merited, compliment, in the first three months after its publication.

Mr. KIDD is printing a new edition of *Dawes' Miscellanea Critica*.

Dr. BUTLER's new edition of *Æschylus* is nearly ready for publication.

In the press, and will be published in September, *Travels in Poland, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and the Tyrol*, by BARON d'UKLANSKI.

MR. DALLAWAY has completed for publication, under the patronage and at the expence of the Duke of Norfolk, the first volume of the *History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*. It is described as the most splendid specimen of this species of publication that has yet appeared.

Biographical Memoirs of Dr. MATTHEW STEWART, Dr. JAMES HUTTON, and Professor JOHN ROBISON; read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh; collected into one volume, with notes; are announced by PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

A new edition is preparing of the *Memoranda on the Subject of the EARL of ELGIN's Pursuits in Greece*; to which will be added, two letters from Benjamin West, esq. descriptive of the subjects and sculptors of the Elgin marbles; notes on Phidias and his School, collected from ancient authors; and a description of the Bas Relief of the Parthenon, by M. Millin.

The second volume of the new edition of *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, in quarto, edited by Mr. BLISS, of St. John's College, Oxford, has appeared. This volume continues the *Athenæ*, and includes the Bishops and the Fasti to the year 1640, containing the whole of the first volume of the folio edition, with very great additions, both in text and notes. The remainder of the work is in considerable forwardness, and will be committed to press without delay.

As the death of Mr. Whitbread has deprived Africa of its most independent friend in the British parliament, we feel ourselves called upon to press on the public attention, Dr. Thorpe's Reply, "point by point," to the Special Report of the Directors of the African Institution. It finishes the useful labours of the worthy writer, and proves that he deserves well of his country.

The Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM is about to publish his collected Works, consisting of Sermons, Dissertations, Essays, and Poems; to which will be added, amongst other articles, a Translation of Milton's *Defensio Secunda*.

The same gentleman is also editing a new edition of the *British Platarch*, with very considerable additions, and many new Lives.

Sir F. C. MORGAN, physician, is printing, *Outlines of the Philosophy of Life*;

a work which has for its object the diffusion of a more general knowledge of the fundamental facts of physiology.

A second and third part of *La Porte-Feuille de Bonaparte*, taken at Charleroi, is announced at the Hague, accompanied by a *fac-simile* of his handwriting. The first part, which was not likely to be least interesting, contained no article of the slightest general interest. There appears to be no *secret history*, no plots, no trains of conspiracy, in connection with this great man. He seems to have depended entirely on the force of his own character.

Dr. HENRY is printing a new edition of his *Elements of Chemistry*, with considerable additions and improvements.

Mr. GOMPERTZ has in the press, *Time, or Light and Shade*, a poem, in quarto.

The Rev. JOHN MORLEY, rector of Bradfield, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, *Discourses partly Doctrinal and partly Practical*.

The committee of the society called *The Refuge for the Destitute*, have had the satisfaction to announce to the public, "that, during the nine years, they have snatched from the jaws of vice, and all its concomitant snares of seduction and degradation—have delivered from ignominy and unavailing remorse—have restored to their relatives and to society, nearly seven hundred objects, who, but for its salutary provision, would most probably have perished in the deep horrors of crime, or sunk in destitution and despair."

A great literary prize was decided at Aberdeen on the 4th instant:—Mr. Burnett, a merchant in that city, bequeathed by his will a sum to be allowed to accumulate until it should amount to 1600l. sterling, when it was to be given in two prizes, the first of 1200l. and the second of 400l. to two writers who should, in the opinion of three judges, chosen by the members of the King's and Marischall Colleges, the established clergy of Aberdeen, and his own trustees, produce the best dissertations on "The Evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary and useful to mankind." It was required that all the

Essays

Essays should be lodged with a gentleman at Aberdeen, by the 1st of January, 1814. Seven years were allowed to candidates to prepare the dissertations; repeated notices were given in the newspapers of the amount of the prizes, the subject, and the conditions. The judges appointed and sworn were, GILBERT GERARD, D.P. professor of divinity in King's College; the Rev. GEORGE GLENNIE, professor of moral philosophy in Marischall College; and ROBERT HAMILTON, LL. D. professor of mathematics in the same college. At a meeting in Marischall College, the three judges reported that they had unanimously decreed the prizes to two dissertations; and, on opening the sealed letters accompanying the dissertations, which contained the name and address of the writers, it was discovered that the twelve hundred pounds prize was due to W. L. BROWN, D. D. principal of Marischall College, &c. &c. and that of four hundred pounds to T. B. SUMNER, esq. of Eton College.

The NOTTINGHAM REVIEW publishes its actual circulation, an example worthy of being followed by other provincial papers. The sale of that paper appears to average 1,568, which is double the average of all the provincial papers. The advantage to advertizers is of course proportionate.

A work, called the Legend Confuted, or Truth Undisguised, will shortly be published.

Lient-Colonel C. W. PASLEY, author of the Essay on Military Policy, 8vo. is about to publish Elementary Fortification, illustrated by upwards of five hundred diagrams in wood.

The Rev. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, is preparing a third volume of Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain; begun by the late Joseph Ames, augmented by William Herbert, and now greatly enlarged, with curious notes, and illustrated with numerous portraits, wood-cuts, and other appropriate engravings.

The CRITICAL REVIEW, after changing proprietors four times in three years, has lately been renovated by some highly respected names in the Republic of Letters, and promises to run a new career of literary and critical influence.

Mr. EVANS, printer, in Bristol, has invited all authors and publishers whose works, though still in print, are not named in the last-published 'London Catalogue,' to furnish him (postage paid) with the necessary particulars for a similar publication, under the title of

'THE BRITISH PROVINCIAL CATALOGUE;' such a book being, in his opinion, necessary to indicate the proper rank of these islands in the Republic of Letters.

The fourth volume of the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland; to which will be prefixed, an account of the principal proceedings of the society since 1807; by HENRY MACKENZIE, esq., one of the directors, is preparing for publication.

A Treatise on the Law of Scotland, with respect to Tithes and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy, is announced, by JOHN CONNELL, esq., advocate, procurator of the church of Scotland.

Mr. J. G. JACKSON is preparing an edition of some fragments of Orations of Cicero, lately found in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

A new and complete edition of the Works of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, with a Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, will shortly be ready for publication.

Mr. WARDROP is printing a second volume of his Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye.

Mr. BRYAN is printing a compendious Astronomical and Geographical Class Book, for the use of families and young persons.

A second volume is printing, of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement; by the Rev. ROBERT MOREHEAD.

Mr. CRABB has completed for press, his Dictionary of English Synonymes.

A second edition is preparing of Professor JAMESON'S System of Mineralogy.

The author of Waverley and Guy Mannering, is engaged in a new novel, to be called the Antiquary.

A discovery in commercial navigation, which, in principle and practice, the inventors describe as likely to prove one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the nineteenth century, has just been made, by which it appears that, if the established form of a ship be transmuted into the resemblance of a floating-bridge, supported upon its base by cast-iron arches of sufficient capacity to let averaged-sized waves pass through them, with a further provision that when they run uncommonly high they may partly pass through currents appointed to receive them, and be partly broke upon the points of triangles. The formidable resistance of the watery medium, which is the original cause of all the

the disasters so familiarly known as "the dangers of the seas," from the dangerous means resorted to to overcome it, may thus, it is said, be reduced to at least *one fourth part* of its present destructive power. Buoyancy and impulsion, both depending upon the surface they expose to them, any given degree of the former may be obtained in the first instance, and the latter would be commensurate, with increased tonnage, in the usual way; but in this construction a system of internal propulsion is superadded, by which the whole length, the breadth, and even the sides of the ship, may be made subservient to accelerated navigation by the newly-invented, or improved, set of hydraulic and hydrostatic engines, particularly one—a water-wheel, which acts as an overshot wheel, holding its water to the bottom, (the desideratum of ages to attain,) as a series of rotary oars, endued with the faculty of compression and expansion; and as a multiplying wheel, by which any practicable degree of velocity may be obtained without the friction attendant upon teeth and pinion. The vessel is further enabled to sail with the wind in any direction, by the use of horizontal sails; so that not only accelerated navigation is provided for, but the continuity of it, even the faculty of getting into and out of port would itself. Thus, in point of safety, we sail upon the base of a triangle, instead of its vortex, as in the present practice; in velocity we have an additional system of impulsion, comprehending the muscular power and weight of the whole crew, added to an improved external one, which is *self-action*, with the wind in any direction. Whereas, all the crew could do before was to employ themselves in catching the wind; and, as proceeding in a straight line, instead of a curved one, immediately from one port to another, the direction of voyages is thereby greatly shortened under all these combined circumstances. The ship-owners make an additional number of voyages, with a doubled or trebled tonnage, and with diminished wear and tear; the merchant gains priority of markets, and quick returns of capital; the mariner a relief from his nightly watchings and exposure to all weathers, with the further emoluments which may be derived to the various parties from the advantages of rotary motion, so plentifully afforded. One of these patent ships may thus (says the inventor) be made a sort of travelling mill; make use of her machinery

when occasion presents itself, slip it out of gear when the wind is low, and confine its power to progression; and thus, besides a variety of lighter employments, as turning, &c. we may, in due time, have corn shipped as grain and landed as flour; and she may also become a fisherman as she proceeds in her course, without any great effort.

DR. ADAMS will commence his autumnal Course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine on the first Tuesday in October, in Hatton Garden. Mr. Hunter's doctrines will be perspicuously explained; and, under the division of Morbid Poisons, every variety of cutaneous diseases will be minutely illustrated.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, during the ensuing winter:

On the Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. HUE.

On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemistry, by Dr. HUE.

On Midwifery, by Dr. GOOCH.

Anatomical Demonstrations, by Mr. STANLEY.

The Anatomical Lectures will commence on Monday, October 2d, at two o'clock.

DR. CLARKE and MR. CLARKE will commence their Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Wednesday, October 4. The lectures are read at Mr. Clarke's house, 10, Saville-row, Piccadilly, every morning, from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A volume of Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, with Letters, containing a comparative view of the mode of living, arts, commerce, literature, manners, &c. of Edinburgh, at different periods, by the late Mr. WILLIAM CREECH, the eminent bookseller, will appear in a few days.

Sanctioned by testimonies of its usefulness from nearly one hundred of the leading manufacturers, &c. of heavy goods in Bristol, the printing concern of JOHN EVANS and Co. is about to produce a set of one hundred and twenty-five tables, shewing the value of all the weights from one pound to three-quarters of a hundred weight; and twenty-seven pounds at from 2s. to 56s. per cwt.; also tables of short weights rendered long, and long weights rendered short.

Mr.

Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, of Lloyd's, will shortly put to press a second edition of his *Essay on Average*, and on other subjects connected with the contracts of marine insurance, to the preparation of which he has devoted a considerable portion of time in the hope of making this subject (so important to a commercial and maritime nation) better understood, both in theory and practice, than it has hitherto been.

Mr. BLEWETT, secretary to the Exchange, and to the Marine Insurance Office, Plymouth, has for some time past been employed in compiling a most valuable work, applicable chiefly to the foreign trade of that port, which, having completed, he a short time since presented it in manuscript to the Chamber of Commerce, who have expressed their thanks "for the donation he had been pleased to make to them of a very useful work, which evinces great industry and talent, and is a satisfactory proof of his willingness to exert himself to promote the commercial interests of this port."

A System of Mechanical Philosophy, by the late JOHN ROBISON, LL. D. professor of natural philosophy in the University, and secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences, is preparing for publication by David Brewster, LL. D. F. R. S. E., in four volumes, 8vo. with plates.

Shortly will be published, Paris during the Interesting Month of July, 1815; in a Series of Letters, addressed to a Friend in London; by W. D. FELLOWS, esq.

The author of 'Village Conversation, or the Vicar's Fire-Side,' dedicated to Mrs. HANNAH MORE, has already a second volume in the press.

In a few days will be published, a concise and authentic Narrative of the late Conflicts at Waterloo, including an exact account of the movements of the different Armies under their respective Generals, with a frontispiece, representing the Belle-Alliance Farm House, as disfigured after the Battle.

A second volume is in the press, of *Sermons*, by the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALISON.

Mr. C. FLETCHER, of Nottingham, is printing a work on the history of the human mind, deduced from the formation and analogy of language.

CAPT. ROEBUCK, of the College of Calcutta, announces a *Hindostance and*

English Dictionary, comprising all the words in previous dictionaries, with extensive additions of words and idiomatic phrases.

ENSIGN HOUGHTON likewise is engaged on a Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, which is to include the technical language of arts and trades.

MR. BRADLEY has in Mr. Valpy's press an edition of select parts of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with English notes, and questions for examination, on a plan similar to that of his *Eutropius* and *Phædrus*. This work will be succeeded by *Cæsar* and *Cornelius Nepos*, on the same plan.

A fourth edition is just ready for publication of *Simpson's Key to the Prophecies*, or a *Concise View of the Predictions* contained in the Old and New Testaments, which have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or are yet to be fulfilled.

MR. SAMUEL ROOTSEY has in the press a "*Bristol Dispensatory*;" in publishing which his object is, 1st. to establish the nomenclature of pharmacy upon a permanent basis; and 2dly, to explain the advantages of a new method of expressing the composition of medicines.

MR. L. J. A. M'HENRY has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a second edition of his *English and Spanish Grammar*.

MR. JOHN MACKENZIE is preparing for publication, *Leisure Hours*, or *Speculations on various Subjects*.

MR. BROOK is preparing a review of the *Review of his Lives of the Puritans*, in the *Christian Observer*, which will be ready before the end of the month.

Speedily will be published, a pocket edition of DR. WM. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, containing all the modern discoveries in medicine, with prescriptions according to the nomenclature of the new *Pharmacopœia*, to which will be added a table of the old and new names.

MR. RICHARD STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's-hospital, is about to re-publish a *Translation of the New London Pharmacopœia*, agreeable to the new edition from the Royal College of Physicians; with the *Pharmacopœias* of Edinburgh and Dublin.

A work is announced, called the *Naval Monitor*, containing many useful hints for both the public and private conduct of the young gentlemen in, or entering, the sea service, in all its branches.

Æsopi Fabulæ Selectæ, with English notes, for the use of schools, are printing, by

by E. H. BARKER, esq. Trinity-college, Cambridge.

AMERICA.

Mr. DE WITT CLINTON lately delivered an elegant oration to the New York Literary Society, in which he introduced the following pertinent observations on colonial governments:

"There is something in the nature of provincial government which tends to engender faction, and to prevent the expansion of intellect. It inevitably creates two distinct interests; one regarding the colony as subservient in every respect to the mother country, and the other rising up in opposition to this assumption. The governor and principal magistrates, who derive their appointments from an extrinsic source, feel independent of the people over whom they are placed. The annals of our colonial state present a continual controversy between the ministers of the crown and the representatives of the people. What did the governor and judges care for a country where they were strangers; where their continuance was transient, and to which they were attached by no tie that reaches the human heart? Their offices emanated from another country, to that source they looked for patronage and support, to that alone their views extended. The colonial governors were, generally speaking, little entitled to respect. They were delegated to this country, not as men qualified to govern, but as men whose wants drove them into exile; not as men entitled by merit to their high eminence, but as men who owed it to the solicitations of powerful friends, and to the influence of court intrigue. Thus circumstanced, and thus characterized, is it wonderful to find them sometimes patrolling the city disguised in female dress; at other times assailing the representatives of the people with the most virulent abuse, and defrauding the province by the most despicable acts of peculation, and at all times despising knowledge and overlooking the public prosperity."

We have received a large collection of American newspapers, but no literary journals have yet arrived in London. These papers exhibit the energy which may be expected to result from the unrestrained liberty of the press, and the freedom of all the American institutions. The *Yankee*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Patriot*, of Boston, are particularly distinguished for their zeal in the Republican cause; the *Aurora*, *Gazette*, *Democratic Press*, and *Register* of Philadelphia; the *Advocate*, of New York; the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington; and the *American*, of Baltimore, also support the popular cause. It is pleasant to perceive, that the Editors

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are perfectly aware that America is now the last hope of freedom, and that its cause merits their best exertions. Our countryman, Cobbet, is a great favourite with them; and indeed, his *Political Register* is transferred, with little abridgment, into many of them. The price of a daily paper, is eight dollars; whereas, in England, it is eight pounds; and there are nearly a hundred of these daily papers printed for the various parts of the Union. Since we last saw them, their language and plan have much improved.

A statement in the *Yankee* makes the present population of the eighteen States and territories 7,239,000. The States of New York and Virginia, contain nearly a million each. The surface of the whole are, 1,746,000 square miles. All kinds of native manufactures are advertized, but the demands which have been experienced in many of our manufacturing districts, prove that they are not duly encouraged by the government, or are without capital, or workmen of competent skill.

The advertisements of schools prove, that education is liberal and cheap, and the interrogative system appears to be gaining ground, as well in America as in England.

Several military works were published during the war, particularly the *Military Mentor*; and the *Art of War* of Machiavel, which M. Genet, on the testimony of Moreau, certifies was always the pocket companion of the Emperor Napoleon.

Advertisements of the hours of arrival and departure, indicate the establishment of steam-boats on all the great waters, between the chief towns and depôts.

Medical quackery flourishes with the luxuriance of a hot-bed, which all the papers announce in notices which profane the most illustrious names in Britain. In this manner is blasphemed the name of Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh; Tissot of Geneva; &c. &c.

The unhappy massacre at Dartmoor, has excited the most lively discussion in these papers, and one of their chief features of exultation, was the defeat of Pakenham, at Orleans, where the Americans say, they had but fifteen men killed and wounded.

Several paintings and subscription prints are announced, of representations of the naval and land battles, in which, during the late contest, they claimed advantages over the British forces.

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The essential oil of the Cajiput Tree is much noticed as a specific against rheumatism, lumbago, &c.

An Handelian Society has been formed at Philadelphia, and frequent concerts, from the works of Handel, are performed in that city; a circumstance which indicates a good taste in music.

A History of the War is announced by Conrad and Co., of Philadelphia, in four volumes octavo, with portraits, &c.

Returns made to the Legislature of Taxable Inhabitants for the Year 1786, 1800, and 1814.

	1786	1800	1814
Philadelphia City,	4876	6625	9383
County, -	4516	7919	10480
Bucks, -	4273	5019	7066
Chester, -	6287	6125	8072
Lancaster, -	5839	7834	11346
York, -	6080	5133	6772
Cumberland, -	3939	4316	5971
Berks, -	4742	6325	7390
Northampton, -	3967	5346	4523
Northumberland, -	2102	4744	6187
Washington, -	4008	5027	4523
Westmoreland, -	2509	3875	5370
Bedford, -	2508	2317	3351
Fayette, -	2041	3779	4579
Montgomery, -	3725	4742	6221
Alleghany, -		2801	5518
Franklin, -	2237	3775	4351
Dauphin, -	2827	3982	3348
Luzerne, -		2395	2379
Huntingdon, -		2559	3504
Delaware, -		2285	2661
Adams, -		2568	2979
Mifflin, -			
Beaver, -			
Butler, -			
Wayne, -			
Somerset, -			
Lycoming, -			
Centre, -			
Cambria, -			
Green, -			
Clearfield, -			
Erie, -			
Crawford, -			
Mercer, -			
Venango and Warren, -			
Lebanon, -			
Susquehanna, -			
Bradford, -			
Tioga, -			
Union, -			
Lehigh, -			
Columbia, -			
Schuylkill, -			
Armstrong, -			
Jefferson and Indiana, -			
M'Kean, -			
Lancaster, -			
Pittsburg, -			
Bellefonte, -			
York, -			
Easton, -			
Reading, -			
Washington, -			
Carlisle, -			
Erie, -			
Harrisburg, -			
Huntingdon, including Township, -			
Wilkesbarre, including Township, -			

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. RICARDS, surgeon, of Bath, has, after a series of experiments, succeeded in forming a solution of magnesia in water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which promises to prove of considerable service in the treatment of calculous diseases, as well as gout and dyspeptic complaints. He was led to these experiments in consequence of the recent excellent information with which the medical and philosophic world has been favoured by Mr. BRANDE, and other eminent pathologists and chemists; by which it seems to be proved, 1st. That the greater part of the urinary calculi of the human subject consists principally of uric acid. 2d. That the concretions in the joints of arthritic persons are composed in a great measure of the same acid. 3d. That in such habits the uric acid is generated in the stomach. 4th. That magnesia is the substance best calculated to neutralize this acid, as it manifests a stronger affinity for it than for any other case, and that the compound thus formed is an aperient salt. It has in consequence been recommended, that in such cases magnesia should be constantly or frequently exhibited for the purpose of destroying this acid in its nascent state, and thus preventing its egress into the circulation, and perhaps in time effecting a cure of those diseases; but it has been objected, that the constant administration of this earth might produce derangement of the digestive functions, which was the original objection to the free use of the alkalies in calculous complaints, but which was very completely and beneficially obviated by supersaturation with carbonic acid gas, in the form of mephitic alkaline and soda-water, which have obtained such great and merited approbation. It therefore occurred to Mr. R., that magnesia might be dissolved in large proportions in water impregnated with this gas, by the aid of powerful condensation. He has succeeded in forming such solution, which is a more convenient and agreeable mode of giving the magnesia than in the form of powder, as it forms a beverage quite as pleasant as soda-water, and loses any unpleasant properties which the simple earth might possess, if long continued, or taken in considerable quantities, in the

the digestive organs; as the carbonic acid gas, whose salutary effects on the stomach are so well known, completely obviates such tendency.

A paper by Sir Humphrey Davy has been read to the Royal Society, on the action of acids on hyper-oxymuriate of potash. In consequence of the discovery of a new acid by Gay-Lussac by treating hyper-oxymuriate of barytes with sulphur, Sir H. Davy was induced to examine more carefully than had hitherto been done the action of acids on the hyper-oxymuriate of potash. When sulphuric acid is poured upon this salt in a wine-glass, very little effervescence takes place, but the acid gradually acquires an orange colour, and a dense yellow vapour of a peculiar and not disagreeable smell floats on the surface. These phenomena led the author to believe, that the substance extricated from the salt is held in solution by the acid. After various unsuccessful attempts to obtain this substance in a separate state, he, at last, succeeded by the following method. About 60 grains of the salt are triturated with a little sulphuric acid, just sufficient to convert them into a very solid paste. This is put into a retort, which is heated by means of hot water. The water must never be allowed to become boiling hot, for fear of explosion. The heat drives off the new gas, which may be received over mercury. This new gas has a much more intense colour than euchlorine. It does not act on mercury. Water absorbs more of it than of euchlorine. Its taste is astringent. It destroys vegetable blues without reddening. When phosphorus is introduced into it, an explosion takes place. When heat is applied, the gas explodes with more violence, and producing more light, than euchlorine. When thus exploded, two measures of it are converted into nearly three measures, which consist of a mixture of one measure chlorine and two measures oxygen. Hence, it is composed of one atom chlorine, and four atoms oxygen. It is not unlikely, that euchlorine is a simple mixture of three measures of chlorine and two measures of this new gas; but the point cannot be determined till it be known whether Dutch foil will burn in such a mixture as it does in euchlorine. This experiment the author could not try, because at Rome, where he then was, he could procure no Dutch foil fit for his purpose. The same gas is disengaged from hyper-oxymuriate of potash by nitric acid, and with still greater facility; but it is always mixed with one-fifth of its bulk of oxygen gas. Sir H. Davy conceives, that the chloric acid of Gay-Lussac contains hydrogen, and owes its acid properties to the presence of this principle.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From July 24 to August 24, 1815.

THE epidemic constitution of the present varies little from that of the preceding month. Rheumatism, cholera, diarrhoea, the autumnal fever, and scarlatina, are the most predominant of acute affections.

Bilious complaints are very frequent; under this vague term I include many instances of long-continued sickness, with head-ach, lassitude, and pain in different parts of the body, which are generally removed on the excitement of full vomiting, and the evacuation of large quantities of viscid phlegm from the stomach.

A case of what is vulgarly denominated galloping consumption, is proceeding with awful strides to a fatal termination. This disease differs from the ordinary tubercular phthisis, not only in the rapidity of its course, but in its cause. In all the instances which have fallen under my observation, it has arisen from neglected and deep-seated inflammation of the lungs, which terminated in the formation of matter.

In the present case, the patient had for a period of six weeks suffered from pulmonary symptoms, which, being unattended with acute pain, excited no apprehension on her part. When first I saw her, she was able to walk about half a mile to my house: she had pain, heat, and soreness in the pit of the stomach; her respiration was laborious, and cough distressing; the pulse was feeble, and very quick. I ordered bleeding, which, notwithstanding the great prostration of strength, materially relieved her; but at this time matter had already been formed in the chest. During the ensuing ten days, upon exacerbations of pain and the difficulty of breathing, she was bled twice, to the amount of four ounces only each time, but with evident relief. On the 18th of this month (the twelfth day of my attendance) the expectoration of pus was too considerable to leave us any hope: the debility was very great, with hectic fever, followed by cold clammy perspiration. Among other remedies, the superacetate of lead was now prescribed in the dose of two grains, with a scruple of powdered bark, every six hours, which seemed at first to have had the effect of diminishing the quantity of matter.

I am happy to be able to call the attention of my professional readers to a case in which the operation of bronchotomy has been successfully performed in an affection of the larynx, which without it must shortly have occasioned the death of the patient. Our limits will not admit a detailed account of the symptoms; it will be sufficient to state, that the patient for five or six weeks suffered with distressing hoarseness and labo-

borious respiration; at length the speech was lost, and the labour of breathing became insupportable, from the encreasing obliteration of the entrance into the larynx. When the incision was made into the trachea, immediate relief was obtained; and through the new orifice the respiration was carried on with perfect ease. An attempt was made to introduce a canula into the wound, but it was instantly and convulsively rejected. As it was necessary to keep the margins apart, a spring wire was employed for the purpose. A month has now elapsed since the operation, and the patient continues to breathe through the wound.

Two cases of obstinate and long-continued epilepsy have been subdued, each by a different mode of treatment. To the one bark and valerian were administered, with purgatives of scammony and calomel. In the other a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of black hellebore, and subcarbonate of potash, was equally successful.

Both of these had been abandoned as incurable; one was affirmed by a preceding practitioner to have been symptomatic of water in the brain.

I have long been in the habit of employing the oil of turpentine for epilepsy, which I consider to be a remedy of great value in the treatment of this complaint—but it is not infallible: a case has been just brought to me, in which it has received a fair, but ineffectual, trial, under the care of an eminent practitioner.

11, North Crescent,
Bedford-square.

JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE renewed intercourse with the United States of America, has given a new impulse to our manufactures in all departments. What has been related of the success and extent of the American manufactures cannot have been true; for the orders are not only immense, but in several manufacturing towns the American agents have made large purchases with ready money, and thereby given bread to our starving artisans.

With the continent of Europe, we believe there is a great stagnation. The markets are not only overstocked with English and Colonial Goods, but there is neither credit nor money in the great marts. It is besides unquestionable, that during the war many states have superseded English articles by manufactures of their own.

Duty paid to Government by the under-mentioned London Fire-Offices for one year, ending Lady-day, 1815:—

Sun	£100,319 16 7	Hope	£13,619 3 5
Phoenix	61,203 11 2	Westminster.....	12,529 2 0
Royal Exchange	45,946 18 0	Atlas	11,550 18 3
Imperial.....	34,828 17 0	Hand-in-Hand	10,939 9 3
Globe.....	27,663 16 10	Union	8,868 18 11
County	20,026 19 5	London	8,197 15 5
Albion	17,090 13 2		
British	16,540 17 5		
Eagle	15,442 6 9		
		Total..	£404,769 3 7

Porter brewed in London by the twelve first houses, from the 5th of July, 1814, to the 5th of July, 1815:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.....	337,621	Combe, Delafield, and Co.....	105,081
Meux, Reid, and Co.....	182,104	Goodwyn and Co.	72,080
Truman, Hanbury, and Co. ..	172,162	Elliott and Co.	56,922
Whitbread and Co.	161,618	Taylor and Co.	51,297
Henry Meaux and Co. ...	123,100	Cocks and Campbell	36,104
Felix Calvert and Co.	119,333	Hollingsworth and Co.	32,256

Ale brewed in the London district, by the six principal houses, between July 5, 1814, and July 5, 1815:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Stretton and Co.	27,074	Goding, T. and J.	14,491
Wyatt and Co....	22,146	Hale and Co.	10,134
Charrington and Co.	20,444	Ball and Co.	7,965

Prices of Merchandize, August 25, 1815.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Cocoa, West India . . .	3 5 0	to	4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3 6 0	—	3 18 0	ditto.
—, —, — fine . . .	4 11 0	—	5 0 0	ditto.
—, Mocha . . .	6 15 0	—	7 0 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0 1 7	—	0 1 8	per lb.
— Demerara . . .	0 2 5	—	0 2 6	ditto.
Currants . . .	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . . .	3 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.

Flax,

Flax, Riga	90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	50	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	0	0	—	11	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	5	0	—	9	5	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	8	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	6	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	10	—	0	6	0	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	2	—	0	3	4	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	10	—	0	5	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	7	0	—	4	8	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	5	0	0	—	5	4	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	5	0	—	3	15	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	18	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	10	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	3	9	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 3l. ret. 1l.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 4l. ret. 2l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 25.—Amsterdam, 34 8B 2U.—Hamburgh, 32 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 22.—Leghorn, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 11 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Dock, 144l. per share.—Grand Junction CANAL 190l.—East London WATERWORKS, 60l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 4l. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 11s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 25th were 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 per cent. 84 $\frac{1}{8}$; and omnium 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.—[This Month 177.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ANDREWS P. Tottenham court road, ironmonger. (Oldham)
 Ayling J. Chertsey, Surrey, saddler. (Swain and co. London)
 Brook and Lister, Baildon, York, cotton spinners. (Ellis, London)
 Brooks J. High Holborn, saddler. (Griffith)
 Biggs J. Charles street, Hatton Garden, hardwareman. (Tucker)
 Bryan T. Drayton in Hales, Salop, currier. (Pigot)
 Battye D. Dry Clough, York, merchant. (Greenwood, Huddersfield)
 Barley J. jun. March, Cambridge, grocer. (Barley)
 Barnes T. W. Poppleton, timber merchant. (Springeth)
 Bennett J. Rofs, Hereford, cordwainer. (Collins)
 Bird J. Turnham Green, corn merchant. (Truewhitt)
 Buckby M. York, woollapler. (Brook and co. London)
 Bromedge T. Stonemill, Gloucester, clothier. (Walton, London)
 Brown J. jun. Colchester, miller. (Gale and co. London)
 Blackburn C. Newark upon Trent, corn factor. (Burcoyne and co. London)
 Bourne J. Clebury-Mortimer, Salop, mercer. (Edmunds and co. London)
 Bird S. Little George street, Portman square. (Carlton)

Ballant W. Manchester, grocer. (Milne and co. London)
 Bryan C. Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Andros and co. London)
 Becher C. C. Lechbury, merchant. (Holt and co. London)
 Earnard D. Sheffield, merchant. (Holt and co. London)
 Charles S. Dowgate Hill, brush maker. (Stott)
 Cape J. Gravel lane, Surrey, common brewer. (Young)
 Coale M. Thorney street, tailor. (Richings)
 Croft J. Turner street, Commercial Road, builder. (Vincent)
 Currey R. Bristol, shoemaker. (Browne)
 Chepe J. Chalford, Gloucester, clothier. (Lediard, Cirencester)
 Cooper J. and J. Minchinghampton, Gloucester, clothiers. (Wathen, Stroud)
 Curtis W. Golport, baker. (Cruickshank)
 Cook J. Epsom, Surrey, innkeeper. (Rogers, London)
 Crippin G. Wigmore street, wine merchant. (Williamingham)
 Cook G. Angel Row, Hammersmith, hatter. (Foss, London)
 Coles and co. Mincing lane, brokers. (Weston and Teesdale)
 Chapman D. Faversham, butcher. (Nelson, London)
 Cross J. Commercial road, tailor. (Lang)
 Carll J. and B. Kingston upon Hull, merchants. (Sykes and co. London)
 Ching J. Dartmouth, miller. (Collett and co. London)
 Drew W. Bridgewater, Somerset, coachmaker. (Symes)
 Davies J. Ofweary, butcher. (Edwards)

Douglas

Bond J. Lloyd's coffee house
 Bayley T. London, and J. Foothorape,
 Birmingham
 Bracken and co. Rochdale
 Byrne P. Norwich
 Bagher R. Piccadilly
 Bond J. Marton, York
 Bacon and co. Lower Thames street
 Brown S. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Bayley G. and co. Fin-bury place
 Bell C. Wapping
 Burrell M. King's Lynn, Norfolk
 Basket J. Sheffield
 Bowler W. fen. Castle street, South-
 wark
 Cottrell W. Conduit street
 Chapman W. Rugby
 Coles W. Mincing lane
 Castell G. Eton
 Campion W. Mumby
 Croft J. Pell street, Ratcliffe High
 way
 Cobden J. Chichester
 Cay J. C. Bishopwearmouth, Durham
 Cardwell W. Liverpool
 Cumming and Swannell, Little East-
 cheap
 Catterall T. Liverpool
 Chapman C. W. Tilbury, Essex
 Chantler T. Hartford
 Clough J. H. and co. Liverpool
 Channan P. Bridgewater
 Crawford T. and co. Poplar, Stepney
 Cable W. Brompton, Kent
 Crabtree D. Westminster
 Cowell J. Brydges street
 Doorman C. C. Wellclose square
 Dixon, Lavater, and Casey, Liverpool
 Dobson S. Great Driffield, York
 Dorrington W. Cornhill
 Davey J. Devon
 Duke M. York
 Davey M. Cheshunt, Herts
 Dingle J. Plymouth Dock, Devon
 Dodd E. Dock head, Bermondsey
 Edlin T. Watford, Herts
 Eaton R. Nottingham
 Eagle W. and W. Barnard, Gloucester
 Terrace, New Road
 Edmonds C. Monument, Yard
 Edlison T. Romford
 Edmeads W. and J. Loofe
 Freeman J. Hatton Garden
 Frank J. C. Poland street
 Feacon J. Cheapside
 Fuller W. Brandon, Suffolk
 Frazer J. Liverpool
 Fowler D. Gracechurch street
 Farrer W. Oxford street
 Graham W. Carlisle
 Gogerly J. Great Ormond street
 Green W. Norwich
 Gough J. Wern, Salop
 Garton H. Nottingham
 Greaves T. Kingston upon Hull
 Gardiner G. St. John street
 Gompertz, Alex. Great Winchester
 street
 Guth J. jun. Horslydown lane
 Guild J. London
 Godden T. Maidstone
 Hyde H. fen. and co. Yorkshire
 Hinde T. Liverpool
 Hutton J. Old City chambers
 Hatfield E. George street, Adelphi
 Hutchinson R. Manchester
 Hilbert R. Wigan
 Humble M. Wapping

Herbert E. T. West Smithfield
 Hinds and Jones, Old Ford
 Hunt E. Stangate street, Westminster
 Hiort J. W. Great Smith street, West-
 minster
 Halton W. Richmond buildings, Soho
 Hawkins and co. Birmingham
 Harry J. King's Chapel, Hereford
 Harrison A. Parliament street
 Hargrave D. Shoreditch
 Howard R. and co. Mitcham
 Homan J. Fenchurch street
 Hill E. and co. Union row, Little
 Tower hill
 Haworth R. Kingston upon Hull
 Highton J. Ashborne, Derby
 Jenks W. Aldermanbury
 Johnson A. Manchester
 Jones T. Maidstone
 Johnson and co. Twickenham Mills
 Jones J. Wolverhampton, Stafford
 Kelly J. A. Strand
 Kensington and co. Lombard street
 Kent J. Southampton
 Kabris J. N. Great Winchester street
 Knight W. Bagshot
 Kelly J. Manchester
 Lake R. Plymouth
 Lavender and Judd, Yeovil, Somerset
 Lungley W. Barton Mills, Suffolk
 Lolly W. Liverpool
 Livock J. and J. Lowestoft, Suffolk
 Love and Mitchell, Southwark
 Longstaff R. Cloak lane
 Lambert S. A. Bread street
 Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettuce lane
 Lee and co. Bread street
 Leese C. Canterbury
 Laing G. City road
 Lowton E. Mark lane
 Lampet J. Gun dock, Wapping
 Lloyd W. Paddington
 Laycock J. Minorities
 Langford J. jun. Ashbourne, Derby
 Levin L. Goodman's fields
 Macpherson W. Union street
 Macmichael and co. Bridgwater,
 Salop
 Mullet F. St. Mary Axe
 Markham W. Cottingham
 McCabe J. Lombard street
 Millar J. Great Tower street
 Moore G. Wolverhampton
 Morris D. Marlborough, Wilts
 Maltine J. and co. Crown street, Soho
 Mason P. Bristol
 Machan G. Huddersfield
 Mackenzie A. J. and co. Cross street
 Markham H. Cambridge
 Pollitt J. Cockermouth, Cumberland
 Porter N. Birmingham
 Phillips R. Bristol
 Potter S. Milk street, and W. Page,
 Philadelphia
 Payne J. Wellington square
 Pantton T. Philpot lane
 Pettitt J. and S. R. Burch, Southwark
 Penny W. Deptford
 Poulton J. Bilston, Stafford
 Parry J. jun. Hatfield street, Goswell
 street
 Pelerin H. F. Lloyds coffee house
 Peck S. Liverpool
 Paine B. Greenwich
 Price T. and C. Redcross street
 Reynolds P. King street, Borough
 Robinson T. and S. Freeman's court,
 Cornhill

Rowlatt J. Charterhouse square
 Rawlinson J. Great Portland street
 Robinson J. Huddersfield
 Reilly J. Hart street, Crutched Friars
 Rowton R. Cambridge
 Rudhall J. Gloucester
 Rhodes J. Ellesmere, Salop
 Robinson W. Manchester
 Reynolds J. Whitechapel
 J. and co. Thavies Inn
 Richards S. Manchester
 Raybould W. Goswell street
 Slater G. Liverpool
 Smith J. Monson, Southampton
 Sheppard A. and E. Bristol
 Stammers F. and J. Sudbury
 Sheath A. and C. Bolton, J. Street,
 Fitherton, and J. Ray, Lincoln
 Shaw W. and G. Lepton, York
 Slaney M. A. Shiffhall
 Sakeld T. Durham
 Sutton J. Southampton
 Searle W. jun. Littleington
 Sims J. Oxford street
 Stein J. and co. Fenchurch street
 Steane J. Newport, Isle of Wight
 Scott W. Wakefield, York
 Smithers H. K. Newport, Monmouth
 Simmons E. Deal
 Skirrow C. Lancaster
 Searle R. C. Saffron Walden, Essex
 Smith J. Evertholt, Bedford
 Solomon S. M. Birmingham
 Simpson and co. Old Change
 Sheppard A. and E. Bristol
 Smith J. J. Bristol
 Sharp J. Camberwell
 Stork and co. Yorkshire
 Thurlow W. fen. Swallow street
 Tipping G. B. Wormwood street
 Trufram J. Wood street
 Thew J. South Shields
 Thomas T. Bayleigh, Essex
 Towatend E. Maiden lane, Covent
 garden
 Tew H. Wellclose square
 Taylor W. Woolwich
 Tooke W. New Bond street
 Trovey C. Malda hill, Paddington
 Town W. Tudely, Kent
 Vallack R. W. East Stonehouse, Devon
 White J. Patchley, Northampton
 Willis C. Wood street
 Wright O. Birmingham
 Wing P. Salisbury
 Wright C. Dowgate hill
 White W. Tonbridge
 Wheatley T. Greenwich
 Willmore B. Deptford
 Warder T. Alderton, Gloucester
 Wild D. Newtown, Montgomery
 Wallis M. Hemmingford-grey, Hun-
 tington
 Wright W. Rochester
 Waters B. Birchlin lane
 Whitehead and Clarke, Basinghall
 street
 Ward J. Orchard street, Westminster
 Welch W. J. Greenwich
 West G. Kingston upon Hull
 Wilkinon L. Nottingham
 Walkden J. Leicester
 Walker R. Bridgehall, Lancaster
 Williams J. Tooley street, Southwark
 Wells P. Faringdon, Berks
 Wilson W. Kent road
 Williams R. Salisbury
 Young W. great Coxwell, Berks,

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE greater part of the harvest is secured in the southern and forward districts; in the northern parts of England and Scotland, it will not commence until the first or second week in September. The new wheats already sent to market, have presented a dry and fine sample. Wheat and rye may probably exceed an average crop, and there will be much of very fine quality; there will be also a considerable portion mildewed and smutted. It has long been a popular error, that the accounts of diseased wheat are generally fabricated; but the truth is, farmers are seldom apprised of the extent, sometimes not even of the existence of this misfortune, until the corn is brought to the barn-floor. In the northern counties much corn has been beaten down by storms of rain, whence great loss must necessarily be suffered, both in its quality and quantity. Beans are an universal great crop; barley and oats about, or somewhat above, an average. Potatoes as well as turnips have suffered from the drought of the season, but they are yet at a reasonable price, and in great plenty, from their very extensive cultivation. Turnips are only good in patches, and the Swedes have generally suffered, in some lands being totally destroyed. Hops are a very irregular crop. Labourers are in great plenty. Notwithstanding the havoc made among the orchard and cider

elder fruits by the early blight, the various fruits have been abundant through the season; indeed all the necessities of life have been in the utmost plenty, but at prices, which, from the grinding and ruinous weight of taxation, have left the growers unrewarded, in too many instances absolute losers by their labour and the employment of their property. Yet all prices are high. This alarming state of affairs has revived the old heart-burnings on the subject of tithes, of which the country reports are full; a subject, the investigation of which, in all probability, cannot be safely delayed. Long wool continues in demand, but English fine wool in the same depressed state, as before described; nor can it be amended, any more than corn, by any fallacious attempts at legislative interference.

Sheep and lambs have been in demand, but live-stock subsequently and generally has been heavy of sale, and at reduced prices, from the shortness of keep and apprehended general failure of the turnip crop. Irish bacon and pork have overflowed the markets; not less than twenty thousand Irish fat pigs, from seven to twenty stone each, have been imported near Bristol, and at Newport, within the last six months; and much Irish pork is now selling in the London markets. The crop of wheat is great in Ireland, and of potatoes, and said to be the same upon the continent, excepting merely in the immediate track of the hostile armies. The quantity of wheat in warehouses near the metropolis, and at the great sea-ports, is heavy; and those merchants who engaged their capitals in the import trade, when the country apprehended the want of bread-corn, a casualty which ought not to have occurred in England, abounding in extensive wastes, in capital, and in hands for labour, are exposed to the almost certain risk of immense loss. The stock of old hay is considerable. Horses are fast declining in price; no sale at all for inferior kinds.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Lamb 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Pork 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 4s. 6d.—Fat —.—Skins —.—Oil-cake 13l. 13s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 68s.—Barley 22s. to 30s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 5l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 0s.—Straw 1l. 8s. to 2l. 5s.

Coals in the pool 2l. 1s. to 2l. 8s. per chaldron.

Middlesex, August 21.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.00.	August 3,	Wind N.W.	Highest 75°.	August 4,	Wind N.W.
Lowest 29.29.	12,	Wind N.W.	Lowest 40°.	Several mornings Wind N.W.	
This variation occurred between the mornings of the 3d and 4th of Aug. the mercury being at 29.92 on the 3d, and on the 4th at 29.50.			This variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.		
Greatest variation in 24 hours,	42 hundredths of an inch.		Greatest variation in 24 hours,	10°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches in depth nearly.

The average temperature for the month is between 63° and 64°, but we have not seen the mercury once so high as summer heat. The average height of the barometer is 29.65, and the number of days on which there has been rain amounts to six only; on two or three of these it has been heavy, but not of long duration. On the 6th instant there was much distant thunder and a storm, but it did not reach Highgate: the thermometer was however affected by it, and the mercury fell in the course of a few minutes several degrees. On the 12th the thunder was loud, and of a long continuance, but scarcely any rain fell here; a great quantity however fell in London, a circumstance which also occurred on the 26th of July. The number of brilliant days may be reckoned at 25. The wind has blown almost constantly from the N. and N.W.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

THE minds of thinking persons continue to be deeply agitated and affected by the policy of the confederates in France, by the conduct of their

million of armed men, and by the measures of the king whom they have set up; and also by the *Ostracism* of the Emperor Napoleon, for the supposed crimes

crimes of being beloved by the French, and for long successfully opposing the enemies of France. We write, however, in too close contact with these events, and amidst too violent a collision of passions and prejudices, to be able to express what our old-fashioned feelings might prompt, and far less, we fear, than will be expected of us by many of our readers and by an inquisitive posterity.

Under these delicate circumstances, we have preferred to speak only on the authority of others. In regard to the actual condition of France, we have submitted to our readers some intelligent communications from the Rev. Mr. BURGH, a clergyman of the established church, and known to the public as the author of an elegant series of Letters on Music; and, on the second subject, we have given place to the moral and legal opinions of our old and valued correspondent, the RECORDER of ALD-BOROUGH, whose constitutional doctrines might, in better times, have decided or influenced the conduct of ministers.

On the subject of FRANCE, we may remark briefly, that JUSTICE ALONE IS POWER, and that no *adjustment* of human interests can be solid, final, or permanent, which is not founded on immutable principles of justice. It is a foolish, or wicked, endeavour to force what is not just on the acceptance of mankind, that occasions all the wars and disturbances in the world; and it is, therefore, to the last degree absurd and useless, in the Authorities of the European nations, to expect to calm the passions, and to procure a permanent peace, except by deferring, in all things, to truth and justice. We could tell them, in a few words, how peace and happiness might be restored throughout Europe, without the aid of A SINGLE SOLDIER, and without the cost of A SINGLE POUND STERLING; but our means would require, as a preliminary, A VICTORY OVER THEIR OWN PASSIONS, and the adoption of policy, in many respects, the very opposite of that which has been pursued. We should tell England to re-establish the Treaty of Amiens, and recall the message of March, 1803! We should tell Prussia to maintain the empire of Frederic, and respect the provinces of her neighbours! Russia to stay at home, cultivate its vast territories, and civilize its population! Austria to enjoy its fine position and climate, and to refuse foreign subsidies!

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And we should exhort ALL to leave France to herself, and to acknowledge and live on willing terms of amity with whomsoever the French people might freely elect as their public head or heads. Such, in brief, would be our advice, given in the spirit of honesty and benevolence; and such would be our policy, in this great crisis, as the only means, in our humble opinion, of settling the affairs of Europe on the immovable basis of TRUTH and JUSTICE.

In regard to the *Ostracism* of Napoleon, which will make as dark a figure in European history as that of Aristides in Athenian history, or as the fate of Regulus in Carthaginian history, we can add nothing to the opinions of Mr. Lofit.

The Protest of this great man, like his Letter to the Regent, given in our last number, will be read with profound interest in ages when the very names of his enemies are forgotten.—

PROTEST OF NAPOLEON AGAINST BEING EXILED TO ST. HELENA.

"I protest, solemnly, before God and man, against the violation of my most sacred rights, in disposing, by force, of my person and of my liberty. I came freely on board the *Bellerophon*. I am not a PRISONER—I am the GUEST of England.

"As soon as I was seated on the deck of the *Bellerophon*, I was upon the hearth of the British people. If the government, in giving orders to the Captain of the *Bellerophon*, to receive me and my suite on board, meant no more than to hold out a trap, it has forfeited its honour and tarnished its flag.

"If this act be consummated, in vain will the people of England boast to Europe of their honour, of their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be buried in the hospitality of the *Bellerophon*.

"I appeal to history—it will say, that an enemy, who for twenty years had made war upon England, came freely, in his adversity, and claimed the protection of its laws. Could he give a more flattering proof of his esteem and of his confidence? But how did the English reply to this magnanimity?

"They pretended to hold out a hospitable hand to this enemy; and, when he gave himself up to their faith, they sacrificed him.

"NAPOLN."

"Dated on-board the *Bellerophon*, at sea, the 4th of August, 1815."

The following documents will illustrate what occurred to Napoleon from the period of the battle of Waterloo, to his departure for ST. HELENA.

After the fatal day of Waterloo, which might be called a second battle of spurs, the emperor, feeling that henceforward the salvation of France rested with the Chamber of Representatives, in the confidence reposed

reposed in him, and the resources which it should place in his hands, hastened immediately to Paris. He arrived there on the 20th, early in the morning, and his first step was to go, covered with the dust of the field of battle, to present himself to the National Deputation, to expose to it frankly the dangers of the country, to point out the means of its salvation, to assure it that his person should never be an obstacle to negotiation with the enemy, and to return instantly at the head of his broken army. In this courageous resolution he was stopt. He was told that a rising ferment amongst the Deputies would infallibly compromise his dignity: and indeed, the National Representation were so worked upon during the remainder of the day, and in the night, that in the morning the president and the emperor's best friends came and besought him to abdicate, as the only means left of saving France! The emperor, though far from being convinced, came to a speedy decision:—"The honour and glory of France have been the objects of my life," said he; "you know it; and it shall not be said that my personal interests shall ever stand in the way of their attainment; may you succeed without me; I abdicate; may the allies have been really sincere in their communication." The emperor was then at the Elysée. The acclamations of the public were heard round the palace; as a simple citizen he wished to avoid them, and departed for Malmaison. Still they followed him, and accompanied him to his retreat; at which he was much affected.

A few days were devoted to family arrangements and preparations for the frigates, which were appropriated to his service. In the mean time the enemy approached rapidly, and arrived at the gates of the city—the cannon were heard.

On the 29th, at the moment of ascending his carriage, Napoleon sent a confidential person to the Provisional Government with this message:—"I know the position of the enemy, their advanced corps is not numerous.—There is only occasion to shew the moral force of our army, the hope of the soldiers would revive on seeing their old general. In abdicating the power, I have not renounced the glorious title of every citizen—that of defending my country. If it be required, I answer for beating the enemy, and, inspiring the army with dispositions which shall procure you more favourable negotiations. This object gained, I engage on my word to re-ascend my carriage, and to pursue my route to the place which I have chosen."

An answer was returned, that it was too late, and that negotiations were already commenced.

Napoleon departed. The route through Tours, Niort, and Rochefort, was a real triumph. He was accompanied by many

carriages without escort. Of all his former power there remained only his glory and his name; yet the acclamations of the populace who assembled about him were unanimous. It was the same during his stay at Rochefort on board the frigates, and at the Isle d'Aix. Every where the same respect was paid as if he were still emperor. Those to whose care he was confided said, "he is the man who has governed us with so much renown; he it is who has elevated the French name to so high a pitch of glory. The National Representation has placed him under the safe-guard of French loyalty, and its wishes shall not be disappointed."

On going on board the frigates, Napoleon sent one of his suite to an English cruiser to learn whether the passports had been received which were promised by the Provisional Government, to allow him to proceed to the United States. He was informed they were not, but that an application would be made to the English admiral upon the subject. It was supposed that Napoleon might get out under a neutral flag; but the answer was, that the frigates would be attacked. A passage was then mentioned in a neutral vessel. The answer was, that it would be strictly searched, perhaps even taken to an English port; but it was intimated to him that he had better go to England, and affirmed, that there he could have no harm to apprehend.

During the interval that he was waiting for the answer of the English admiral, Napoleon conceived the bold idea of embarking with a select suite in two *chasse-marees*, of from 13 to 20 tons burthen, and to try the chances of fortune and the dangers of the sea in a voyage to America.

In the mean time circumstances pressed, and it became necessary for him to take his resolution. He sent back the same negociator on board the English cruiser to learn if an answer had been received. The English captain replied, that it was every moment expected, and he added, that, if the emperor would immediately embark for England, he was authorized to receive him, and take him thither. He added, that, as a public character he could not guarantee the determination which would be made as to his fate; but he added, that as a private individual, and many other captains repeated it along with him, they had not a doubt but Napoleon would experience in England all the respectful treatment which he might wish for: that the English had a generosity of sentiment, a liberality of opinion even above sovereignty. Napoleon's envoy, encouraged by such professions, said he would go and communicate to the emperor the offer of the English captain, and the whole of the conversation.

All this time the force of the English was known

known to be increasing every day—all the passages were closed—two or three lines of vessels extended in a crescent on the open sea—the boats at night stood near our shores, and shut up the most secret outlets. On another side the white flag was flying upon the neighbouring coasts; the agitation was great and civil war at hand: it became urgent to decide upon something. The emperor was advised to rejoin the army, or to throw himself into some of the troubled districts. The arrival of Davoust, the disposition of Clausel and Lamarque, those of the garrisons of Rochefort and l'Isle d'Aix, rendered success possible, or good terms certain. Napoleon rejected the advice to countenance civil war, as unworthy of him.

Nothing presented itself but the chasse-marees or the English fleet. He had private conferences with many of his suite, as his situation was become extremely critical. It was more easy for them to make objections than to give him counsel; and on his part it was more easy to combat an objection than to remove it. One of them, having expressed himself afraid lest if he went to England his personal liberty and rights would be violated, he exclaimed with warmth, "That is impossible. If I have a correct opinion of the Prince of Wales, after what I have heard of him, he possesses the strength of mind and justice of an Edward, joined to the grace and gallantry of a Charles II. Characters of this stamp do not let opportunities slip of doing glorious actions. The manner in which I shall be treated in England may adorn one of the finest pages of history. Ill treatment of my person would be an outrage against the laws, and would cover that people with shame, now that I can no longer do them any injury."

At last he assembled all his suite around him, and wished to have their opinion as to what should be done. The opinion was for the English fleet. Napoleon walked some time in silence, placing at times his hand upon his forehead. "The chasse-marees," said he, "are, doubtless, dangerous; but it is not the danger which I consider—it is the result, and I do not see it. If it be only to place our persons in safety, if it were in question to conquer an empire, to deliver a nation, in a word, to return from the Island of Elba, there would be no room for hesitation; but I repeat it, in this case I do not see sufficient results. As to going to the enemy, the Emperor of Russia has called himself my friend—the Emperor of Austria is my father-in-law—there is neither of these sovereigns, I think, but would fix a great price to the high consideration I should manifest by going, in spite of the irritation of the moment, and throwing myself into their arms. However, I prefer giving this testimony to the English people, with whom I have never

had any connection, and whom I always fought. Gentlemen, we will go on board the English fleet;" and, telling some one to take a pen, he dictated the letter to the Prince Regent.

This letter was immediately sent on board the English vessel, with an intimation that Napoleon would repair thither on the morrow, which he in fact did, early in the morning. The first moments of his reception were cold and embarrassed; but, in a short time, scarcely had Napoleon looked over the crew, seen the officers, and chatted with the captain, than the inevitable ascendancy of this extraordinary man, who, for twenty years, has employed all tongues upon his actions, operated like magic. The admiral came to pay his respects to the emperor—the latter desired to see his ship, and invited himself for the morrow to breakfast—he was received with distinction and politeness.

They set sail on the same day, the 16th. Contrary winds or calms made the voyage long and tedious. They made Torbay only on the 25th, where orders were found to hold no communication with the land. But all the boats of the country, on the news of Napoleon's arrival, surrounded the ship. On the morrow the whole population of the country were there, without distinction of rank or sex. Napoleon, who was principally occupied in reading, in conversation at intervals with some of his suite, and in taking a walk regularly several times a day upon the poop, looked at these curious people with the same countenance he would have done from the windows of the Thuilleries. One of the ship's officers inquired if he was not indignant at beholding such a multitude of gazers around him, and, without waiting for an answer, added, but, indeed, if he was, he might thank himself for it, since he had made himself so great and celebrated. He had the English papers read to him, some of which caricatured, in the most ridiculous manner, his coming on board; the reception he met with; and the conversation he entered into. Some English officers, reprobating all these follies as insults to him—"The multitude," said he, "only judge from such *Blue Beard* tales—grave historians, who write for posterity, characterise men solely by their actions, and I leave my defence to them."

On the third day they were ordered round to Plymouth—there the ship seemed condemned to a more rigorous captivity. The papers and the reports from shore agreed in spreading a report that Napoleon was to be transported to St. Helena.

"It is impossible," was his constant answer. "It is from a noble magnanimous resolution that I am arrived on the shores of Britain, and not by the chances of war—I am come to place myself under the protection of its laws, and have not been

dragged here by the force of arms. I am come to seek an asylum in this land of freedom, and shall I find only a prison, chains, and death? I repeat it, it is impossible: I have claimed the sacred rights of hospitality, and the Prince Regent, exercising the sovereignty of the English people, cannot refuse it. My voluntary coming to him alone prevents all interference. We live in a day when the opinion of contemporaries, and the judgment of posterity, are more dear, more necessary to us than ever. Great crimes are transmitted down to posterity with as much care as great actions.—The condemnation of Mary Queen of Scotland still stains the brilliant history of the great Elizabeth, and the condemnation of Strafford will always be a stigma on the memory of the unfortunate Charles I."

On the subject of Napoleon's visit to **PLYMOUTH**, we subjoin the following interesting letter from a correspondent in preference to the newspaper accounts:

SIR,

Knowing your desire to publish nothing but the truth on all important and interesting subjects, I have subjoined what is known here relative to our late illustrious visitor.

On Sunday, the 23d ult. the *Bellerophon*, having NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and suite on-board, was expected to arrive at Plymouth during that day; but towards evening it was currently reported that she had made her numbers to the signal station at Maker Tower, and passed up channel; this report was confirmed early on the following morning, by the arrival of the French chasse-maree, *l'Eclair*, her prize; which parted from her off this port on the preceding evening.

Lieut. Mott, first of the *Bellerophon*, reached this place express about noon, announcing to Admiral Lord Keith, the safe arrival of that ship in Torbay; and, after a short stay, he returned with orders to Capt. Maitland, respecting his future proceedings. Reports were industriously circulated, during that and the following day, of the most contradictory nature: some persisting that the ex-emperor would proceed forthwith to the Nore; whilst others, with equal pertinacity, insisted that he would be conveyed to this port, or to the Clyde, if not landed at Torbay.

On WEDNESDAY, however, about ten P.M. all doubts on the subject were removed by the appearance of the *Bellerophon*. The garrison, the Hoe, and other elevated positions, soon became crowded with curious spectators; and about three o'clock, P.M. the *Bellero-*

phon came to an anchor in the sound, surrounded by armed boats, and accompanied by the *Myrmidon*, having his baggage on-board; his Majesty's ships, *Menelaus*, *Havannah*, and *Rhin*, at the same time, beating into port, and several other vessels which were under sail, had, together with a number of pleasure-boats running along the expansive bosom of the Sound, the stately and majestic appearance of the men-of-war at anchor, and the numerous groupes on the different heights, presented a most animated scene.

As soon as the *Bellerophon* came to an anchor, the *Liffey* frigate was ordered to moor on one quarter, the *Eurotas* on the other, and a sloop-of-war right a-head. The visitors around the *Bellerophon* during this evening were comparatively trifling; but the number progressively increased daily, until they amounted to not less than TEN THOUSAND, which, on an average of ten to a boat, gave an appearance to the Sound, and to the different channels leading thereto, never before witnessed. In general, they considered it more respectful to preserve a profound silence, lest plaudits might be considered as an insulting approval of his situation. During his stay, the provincial papers made use of every means to excite the passions, by charging on him the late attack of the confederates on France, and by retailing all the vulgar trash of the ministerial prints; yet no instance occurred of any insult; and, on Sunday, the cheerings and acclamations became so general, that the ships were afterwards removed to a greater distance.

NAPOLEON having been seen by many soon after his arrival, and also on the following day, induced me on the evening of Friday to proceed alongside the *Bellerophon*; the usual time of his appearance was between the hours of four and six, or previous to his retiring to dinner; our gig, however, having grounded, could not be got afloat until after the usual hour, and we left the Barbican with little chance of gratifying our curiosity. On our progress towards the *Bellerophon*, the number of boats returning was considerable; but, on our arrival near her, our astonishment was great indeed—the number exceeded every idea we had formed; and, finding from an officer who was rowing-guard, that Napoleon had retired to dinner, we quitted this scene of noise and confusion, and landed on that great national undertaking, that stupendous and useful construction

construction, the *Breakwater*, were several hundreds of persons, impelled by curiosity, like ourselves, were viewing this work of art with wonder and admiration.

After remaining here a short time, we embarked, regaled ourselves and boats' crew with refreshments, and suffered our gig to drift with the tide towards the *Bellerophon*; whose stern we reached soon after seven o'clock; and, whilst proceeding across it, to take up our position on the starboard side, one of the seamen on the poop waved his hand, and pointed out to us the larboard quarter. We instantly followed this friendly suggestion; and, as we proceeded, were gratified by observing NAPOLEON, accompanied by two of his marshals, promenading the deck. They were clearly distinguished through the quarter-ports, and always walked up to the gangway. Here, uncontrolled by a single boat (the others being on the starboard-side), we quietly enjoyed the scene for near the half of an hour, when we were joined by two guard-boats, and a numerous retinue of others soon followed. The Emperor appeared a much taller man than I expected, but this may be accounted for from his upright military gait, and his cocked hat being high and pointed at the top, which he wore full in the front, each corner being in a straight line with either shoulder; his face was broad and plump; his neck short; his chest wide, and expansive; his thighs and legs well formed; his body corpulent; and altogether he presented an appearance of strength and activity. Of his leading features, we were at too great a distance to form an adequate idea; but the general outline was such as those who had seen many of his portraits could not be mistaken in: he walked with ease, and there appeared something very commanding in his manner; he came to the gangway repeatedly, and applied his eye-glass in a direction towards Mount Edgecumbe; his dress was by no means becoming, and tended more to heighten the appearance of corpulency than otherwise; in his hat he wore the *tri-coloured cockade*; his coat was dark green, faced with red, (the uniform of the imperial guard,) closely buttoned, but very short waisted, and barely reached the pit of the stomach; he wore gold epaulets and a large star, white waistcoat, pantaloons, and stockings; he often walked with his arms folded, or thrown behind his back. His companions, we were told, were *Savary* and *Bertrand*. They were uncovered, and dressed in

the full uniform of *French Marshals*. *Madame Bertrand* walked on the opposite quarter-deck, with others, whom we could not ascertain.

I understand that, on the *Bellerophon's* arrival, Lord Keith sent a present of a dessert of fruit to Bonaparte, thanking him also for his polite attention to a nephew of his lordship, who was severely wounded at the battle of Ligny, fell into the hands of the French, and by order of Napoleon was attended by his own surgeon.

A friend of mine having taken his family on the water, on the morning of Monday the 31st ult. observed Lord Keith and Col. Sir Henry Bunbury, going on-board the *Bellerophon*; and, impelled by an eager desire to know the object of their visit, waited until they got on-board, and then placed his boat under her quarter, in order to have a view of the deck and cabin-windows; after a short period, Lord Keith and Sir Henry quitted the cabin, and ascended the deck, unaccompanied by Bonaparte or any of his followers, and left the ship. The cabin then became the object of their curiosity, where they clearly saw Napoleon violently agitated, walking the cabin in a confused and hurried manner, his hands thrown behind his back, and his chin resting on his bosom, apparently labouring under one of those paroxysms of strong feeling of which he is so susceptible; but, soon raising his head, and observing his unwelcome visitors, he returned towards the inner part of the cabin, and they lost sight of him altogether. A variety of reports respecting what transpired at this interview, has been circulated, but how far founded in fact, is questionable; however, there is no doubt but he strongly protested against being exiled to St. Helena; and expressed a hope that he might still be suffered to remain in this country; as he wished to *domiciliate* in England, under any kind of *surveillance* ministers might think proper to impose. He is also stated to have said that he was *no felon*, and therefore ought not to be transported to any of our colonies! *Bertrand* was much affected, and his lady (who is represented to be a woman of acute feeling) attempted to throw herself into the sea from one of the cabin windows, (*Montholon* caught her by the leg;) but, whether from the idea of *Bertrand* being sent to France, or of Bonaparte being exiled to St. Helena, is not generally known.

Bonaparte became more reserved and retired.

retired after his interview with Lord Keith and Col. Bunbury; and the visitors were by no means so much gratified after this period as before. It is said he fully expected to be allowed to live on an estate in England, as his brother had done. But, he must have been misinformed; though I cannot believe what has been whispered, that, when it was announced that he had surrendered to the *Bellerophon*, one of the Bull family, with true Newmarket eloquence, exclaimed, "Then — — — eyes and limbs if he shall ever land in England," — just as, it is said, he — — — them; but the last English guinea should be spent in restoring the Bourbons, when they fled from Paris.

The steward of the *Bellerophon* daily supplied the table of the Ex-Emperor and his followers with every delicacy the season afforded; but, although Napoleon ate heartily, he was very moderate with his wine, and remained only a short time at his repasts; his table was daily covered with a great profusion of his own plate, of the most splendid and costly description.

On Friday the 4th of August, about noon, the *Bellerophon*, *Tonnant*, *Eurotas*, *Myrmidon*, *Nimble*, *Express* tender, put to sea to join the *Northumberland*.

I understand that, on-board of the *Bellerophon*, previous and subsequent to his arrival here, he conducted himself in the most polite and attentive manner to her officers, and frequently visited them in the ward-room, or with Capt. Maitland in the cabin. The British, as well as the French officers, generally stood uncovered before him; this example having been shewn them by Adm. Sir Henry Hotham, on-board the *Superb*, in Basque Roads. On leaving the *Bellerophon* and on reaching the *Northumberland*, he was received by the marines with all the honours due to a foreign general officer.

Our newspapers were read to him daily, but principally by *Madame Bertrand*; and I am assured by a friend of mine who passed close under the stern of the *Bellerophon*, on-board a cutter, that he saw him listening with the greatest attention to one of his officers, who was reading a newspaper, whilst his followers were standing around him; on some abuse of him in one of them, he remarked that abuse was the last effort of a bad cause, and it was necessary in all countries to treat the mob with a *Blue Beard*.

When he was about to be separated from many of his followers, the latter

requested his signature to the following certificate of their conduct whilst under his command, "*Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me; in my prosperity you have served me with zeal, and by accompanying me in my adversity you have confirmed the good opinion I had of you; receive my thanks. On-board the Northumberland, 7th August, 1815.*"

This, however, not being approved of, he made several alterations, and the corrected copy runs thus:—"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me; you have served me with zeal; I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praise, and confirms me in what I had reason to expect from you. On-board the *Northumberland*, 7th August, 1815.

NAPOLN."

The officer who, according to the newspapers, impertinented Napoleon, is a most odious puppy; but a look was a sufficient punishment. Old Lasnes is said to have been the only person who could look the Emperor in the face. But the "*Two Lords*," at least Mr. Lyttleton, had no part in this folly. He went to see, and came back, like every one who saw him, an admirer. He had a long conversation, and Napoleon spoke with his usual openness. But the reports are innumerable, and a tenth part of them would fill your Magazine. There is besides no test of their truth; and this only may be relied on, that the conversations in the newspapers, are either garbled, or wholly without foundation. When it was fixed, Napoleon said he considered the voyage to St. Helena as part of the drama of his life, little affecting the final results; and he submitted with personal dignity and calmness, not however, without full and energetic protests against its violence and injustice.

Plymouth, Aug. 17.

O. S. T.

The following particulars relative to Napoleon's transfer to the *Northumberland*, commanded by Admiral Cockburn, late in command at Washington, we copy from the London papers.

The dispatches which announced the transshipment of Bonaparte from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, were brought by Lord Viscount Lowther, who had proceeded in the *Northumberland*, from Portsmouth, and who with the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, M. P. for Worcestershire, remained for two hours in earnest conversation with Bonaparte after such of his suite as were not to accompany him, had left him. The *Bellerophon* and *Tonnant* put to sea from Plymouth Sound on Friday. The *Northumberland* sailed from Portsmouth

Portsmouth on Friday last, and on nearing Torbay, on Sunday, perceived two line of battle ships approaching her, which proved to be the Bellerophon with Bonaparte on board, and the Tonnant with Lord Keith. In a few hours the Northumberland hailed them and asked after Bonaparte, who, she was informed, had not come out of his cabin for some days. The ships came out to an anchor off Torbay. General Bertrand went first on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne. He is a man of about 50 years of age, and extremely well behaved. At dinner, Sir George gave him a general explanation of his instructions with respect to Bonaparte; one of which was, that his baggage must be inspected before it was received on board the Northumberland. Bertrand expressed his opinion strongly against the measure of sending the emperor (as he and all the suite constantly style him) to St. Helena, when his wish and expectation were to live quietly in England under the protection of the English laws. Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne did not enter into any discussion upon the subject. After dinner, Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne, accompanied by Bertrand, went on board the Bellerophon. Previously to their arrival, Bonaparte's arms and pistols had been taken away from him—not without considerable alteration and objections on the part of the French officers. Those who were not to accompany him were sent on board the *Eurotas* frigate. They expressed great reluctance at the separation, particularly the Polish officers. Bonaparte took leave of them individually. A Colonel Pistowski, a Pole, was peculiarly desirous of accompanying him. He had received seventeen wounds in the service of Bonaparte, and said he would serve in any capacity, however menial, if he could be allowed to go with him to St. Helena. The orders for sending off the Polish officers were peremptory, and he was removed to the *Eurotas*. Savary and Lallemand however were not among those sent on board the frigate—they were left in the Bellerophon.

Early on Monday morning Sir George Cockburne went on board the Bellerophon to superintend the inspection of Bonaparte's baggage; it consisted of two services of plate, several articles in gold, a superb toilet of plate, books, beds, &c. They were all sent on board the Northumberland about eleven o'clock. Bonaparte had brought with him from France about forty servants, amongst whom were a groom, postilion and lamplighter. Two-thirds of these were sent on board the *Eurotas*. At half past eleven o'clock, Lord Keith, in the barge of the Tonnant, went on board the Bellerophon to receive Bonaparte, and those who were to accompany him. Bonaparte, before their arrival

and afterwards, addressed himself to Capt. Maitland and the officers of the Bellerophon. After descending the ladder into the barge, he pulled off his hat to them again. Lord Keith received in the barge the following personages:—Bonaparte, General Bertrand and Madame Bertrand, with their children, Count and Countess Montholon and child, Count Lascazas, General Gorgaud, nine men and three women servants. Bonaparte's surgeon refused to accompany him, upon which the surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to supply his place. Bonaparte was this day dressed in a cocked hat, much worn, with a tri-coloured cockade; his coat was buttoned close round him, a plain green one with a red collar; he had three orders—two crosses, and a large silver star, with the inscription *Honneur et Patrie*; white breeches, silk stockings, and gold buckles.—Savary and Lallemand were left behind in the Bellerophon.

About twelve o'clock the Tonnant's barge reached the Northumberland. Bertrand stepped first upon deck, Bonaparte next, mounting the side of the ship with the activity of a seaman. The marines were drawn out and received him, but merely as a general, presenting arms to him. He pulled off his hat. As soon as he was upon deck, he said to Sir George Cockburne—“*Je suis à vos ordres.*” He bowed to Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton, who were near the admiral, and spoke to them a few words, to which they replied. To an officer, he said, “*Dans quel corps servez vous?*” (In what corps do you serve?) The officer replied—“In the artillery.” Bonaparte immediately rejoined—“*Je sors de cette service moi-même*”—(I was originally in that service myself). After taking leave of the officers who had accompanied him from the Bellerophon, and embracing the nephew of Josephine, who was not going to St. Helena, he went into the after-cabin, where, besides his principal companions, were assembled Lord Keith, Sir G. Cockburne, Lord Lowther, the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, &c.—Bertrand said—“I never gave in my adhesion to Louis XVIII., it is therefore palpably unjust to proscribe me. However, I shall return in a year or two to superintend the education of my children.”—Madame Bertrand appeared much distressed; said she was obliged to leave Paris in a hurry without clothes or other necessities. She had lived in the house occupied by the Duke de Berri. She spoke most flatteringly of her husband—said the emperor was too great a man to be depressed by circumstances, and concluded by expressing a wish for some Paris papers.—Count Montholon spoke of the improvements made by Bonaparte in Paris; alluded to his bilious complaint, which required much exercise.—The Countess Montholon is a very interesting woman—she said little.—

tle.—Bertrand asked what we should have done had we taken Bonaparte at sea? As we are doing now, was the reply.—Lord Keith took leave, in the afternoon, of Bonaparte, and returned on board the *Tonnant*.—At the expiration of two hours, Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton took leave of them and went ashore. His cabin in the *Northumberland* is fitted up with great elegance. His bed is peculiarly handsome and the linen upon it very fine. His toilet is of silver. Among other articles upon it is a magnificent snuff-box, upon which is embossed in gold an eagle with a crown flying from Elba to the coast of France—the eagle just seeing the coast of France, and the respective distances are admirably executed. The Valet de Chambres are particularly fine men.—They and all about him always address him by the title of emperor.

FRANCE.

Louis has issued a variety of ordinances; in one he declares, that the following individuals no longer constitute part of the House of Peers:

Counts Clement-de-Ris, Colchee, Cornudet, d'Aboville; Marshal Duke de Dantzick; Counts de Croix, Dedeley d'Agier, Dejean, Fabre de l'Aude Gassendi, Lacépède, and de Latour Maubourg; Dukes de Praslin and de Plaisance; Marshals Dukes d'Elchingen, d'Albufera, Cornegiano, and Treviso; Count de Barral, Archbishop of Tours; Count Boissy d'Anglas; Duke de Cadore; Count de Cancianx, Casabianca, de Montesquieu, de Pontecoulant, Rampon, de Segur, de Valence, and Belliard.

Excepting those who shall be able to prove that they have not sat, nor wished to sit, in Napoleon's Chamber of Peers, to which they had been called.

In another he proscribes the generals and officers, who, he says, betrayed him previous to the 21st of March; and who thus attacked France and the government with arms in their hands; and orders these persons to be arrested and brought before competent councils of war in their respective divisions, viz:—

Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers l'Alémand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameith, Brayer, Gilly, Monton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo.

The following were in three days ordered to quit Paris, and retire into the interior of France, to places which his minister of police shall appoint: they are to have liberty to dispose of their property in the course of a year, and to dispose of and transport its produce out of France; viz.

Somit, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la

Meurthe), Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudan Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (general), Lobau, Harel, Pierre, Barrere, Arnault, Pommereuil, Regnaud (de Saint Jean d'Angely), Arrighi (of Padua), Dejean, junior, Garrau, Real, Bonnier-Dumolard, Merlin (of Douay), Durbach, Divat, Desfermont, Bory Saint Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier-de-Saintes, Mellinet, Holin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin-Janson, the elder; and Le Lorgne Dideville.

Another decree suppresses the offices of inspectors-generals of artillery and engineers. Another abolishes the general inspection of the Gen d'Armerie. Another re-organizes the army. Another levies enormous sums on the people for the use of the confederates. And another names a new House of Peers, consisting of emigrants and of a few revolutionists, as—Boissy d'Anglas, General Compans, &c.

The interesting young GENERAL LABEDOYERE has fallen a martyr to the conflict of circumstances in which France has been placed. He was first proscribed by the above royal decree, then brought to trial before a counter-revolutionary tribunal, sentenced to death, and finally SHOT! It is impossible to comment on this transaction. In one sense, we live too near it to say all that many by-standers think; and, on another, too far off to judge with the evidence with which his prosecutors, doubtless, justify themselves. He pleaded in his defence, that he knew not the Bourbons; that he knew only Napoleon; that Louis stood pledged to establish a free constitution, in which he failed; and that the flight of Louis to Ghent was an abdication, like that of our James II. which absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Thus, a million of Russians, Austrians, English, Prussians, Wurtembergers, Bavarians, Hanoverians, Dutch, &c. &c. govern France, and support Louis; though it was their solemn pledge not to interfere with the French government beyond the removal of Napoleon!

NETHERLANDS.

The new kingdom of the Netherlands, erected in contradiction to the ancient policy of England, which dreaded the ascendancy of this coast, even more than that of France, assumes a consolidated aspect; and has promulgated the form of a constitution, which promises liberty and security to its people. We regret, at the same time, not to see the provisions of Grand and Petit Juries among its institutions, because they afford to subjects the most certain and satisfactory security of liberty and property, and enable them to protect one another

another against the assumptions, caprices, and oppressions of power. It seems, indeed, to be ascertained by this constitution, by the Prussian and Hanoverian parliaments, and by the Bourbon constitution of France, that mankind will ultimately profit by the recent struggles, though at the cost of such rivers of blood.

All the guarantees, which the first fundamental law had given to individual liberty and property, have been retained.

Every arbitrary arrest is forbidden.

If, on an urgent occasion, the government causes an individual to be arrested, he must be brought, within three days, before the judge whom the law assigns him.

No one can, under any pretext whatever, be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the judge.

The unjust penalty of confiscation is abolished.

All judicial sentences must be pronounced in public. Those in civil causes must contain the grounds on which they are founded; in criminal causes, they must declare the circumstances of the crime, and the law applied by the judge.

No one can be deprived of his property, except for the public benefit, and for a reasonable indemnity.

The abode of every subject of the King is inviolable.

The right of petitioning duly regulated, is recognized by the law. It admits of no privilege in respect to taxes.

Every subject of the King is eligible to all employments, without distinction of birth or of religious belief.

The liberty of the press will have no other restraint, than the responsibility of him who writes, prints, or distributes.

The committee have placed among the first duties of the government, that of protecting public instruction.

The most precious of all rights, that of liberty of conscience, is guaranteed, as formally as it is possible to be.

The committee, after the lapse of ten years, propose to consider as definitive, and as making a part of the fundamental law, the dispositions of the statutes emanating from the King, or approved by him, relative to the right of electing the members of the several assemblies, and the right of sitting in them.

The present number of deputies sent by the northern provinces, remains unchanged. That of the southern provinces has been regulated in an equitable manner, paying particular attention to their population, and to the proportional number of deputies by which they have been already represented.

We regret our inability to give place this month to the Act of the Congress of Vienna, the general dispositions of which are not calculated to excite reprehension, except
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as far as relates to the Italian Republics, and the spoliation of Saxony and Poland.

ITALY.

A proclamation, issued by Ferdinand IV. &c. of Naples, after an introduction, says—"We solemnly engage, in our own name, and that of our successors, to give, as the basis of the laws on which shall be raised the system of our Government, the following guarantees, which we irrevocably concede to our beloved subjects;—

1. We confer on all, civil and personal liberty.

2. Property shall be sacred and inviolable. The sale of the effects of the state shall be valid.

3. Taxes shall be imposed according to the forms which shall be prescribed by law.

4. The public debt is acknowledged.

5. The pensions, rank, and military honours, shall be preserved, both of the old and new nobility.

6. Every Neapolitan is admissible to civil and military employments.

7. No individual shall be molested for his opinions and public conduct prior to our restoration to our Neapolitan dominions: and, in pursuance of this article, we grant a full and general amnesty, without any qualification or exception whatever.

These pledges are liberal, and, if respected, will secure the happiness and prosperity of this kingdom.

EAST INDIES.

We lament the conjuncture of circumstances that has involved the British government in an inglorious and profitless contest with the mountaineers in the north of Bengal. It somewhat resembles the attack of France on Russia. A conquest, if made, of barren tracts; and, if not made, followed by the invasion and re-action of a warlike race, who may excite to arms the other nations of Hindoostan. We are convinced, that all which prudence, skill, and conciliation can effect, will be effected by LORD MOIRA. The latest advices describe a series of bloody contests, without any decisive advantage, and in some cases with severe repulses, and the loss of many valuable men and officers. It seems too, that the Nepaulese are well provided with field artillery, and skilled in the arts of attack and defence.

It concerns us to observe, that a supposed necessity existed for making war on the King of Ceylon; and that, in consequence, the British forces under SIR R. BROWNRIGG entered his capital, Kandy, on the 14th of February, and in a few days after, took the King and his family,

family prisoners. These wars, to support such distant possessions, seem wholly at variance with those plans of economy, which are so necessary to renovate our public finances. Indeed, as friends to the true interests of Britain, we fear that her empire is too extended, and her political ambition too great for her real strength. But it is displeasing not to flatter the national pride, and we forbear to oppose it, by quoting the lessons afforded by all history on these subjects.

AMERICA.

The government of the United States, with a policy worthy of all nations, who boast of their love of justice, has compelled the Dey of Algiers to sign a peace, which secures future respect to its flag, and releases the American captives from slavery.

Much ill-blood has been created in the same country by the tragedy at Dartmoor; but it is to be hoped the affair will be amicably explained.

There is a report in the New York papers, referring to this unfortunate affair, wherein 7 American prisoners were killed and 67 wounded, 30 of them dangerously, at Dartmoor prison. This statement is delivered on oath, and is signed by a committee of 10 of the prisoners. It concludes in these terms:—"We here solemnly aver, that there was no pre-concerted plan to attempt breaking out. There cannot be produced the least shadow of a reason or inducement for that intention, the prisoners daily expecting to be released, and to be embarked on board cartels for their native country. And we likewise solemnly assert, that there was no intention of resisting, in any manner, the authority of the depôt."

South America continues to be the scene of useless carnage between the liberty-party and the adherents of the old despotism. At Buenos Ayres and in Mexico, the liberty-party seem to have acquired the ascendancy.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE metropolis has been much interested during the month by the execution of a young woman of the name of ELIZA FENNING, convicted on presumptive evidence of attempting to poison the family with which she lived as cook. She asserted her innocence to the last; and many persons have been led, by various circumstances, to doubt her guilt. Mr. Hone, Dr. Watkins, Mr. Ogle, and some other persons, have been laudably active on the subject; probably in the hope that the case may operate as a warning on the executive government, and prevent the capital punishment in future of persons convicted only on presumptive and circumstantial evidence.

The New Penitentiary, at Millbank, is considerably advanced; the spacious wall, which encloses several acres, is completed. Three of the round towers are finished, as well as the curtains, or connected buildings, between them. The former are four stories in height, the latter three; all the windows are grated and wired; the apertures are very small. The fourth round tower, and its connecting curtain, are now building. About two-thirds of the whole edifice seems to be completed.

MARRIED.

Henry Jeffreys, esq. late of the 3d regt. of Foot Guards, to the eldest daughter of the late W. S. Towers, esq. of Queen Anne-street.

At Stoke Newington, T. P. Smith, esq. to Miss S. A. King, of Stamford-hill.

Robert Puckle, jun. esq. to Miss Emily Fielde, both of Camberwell.

Mr. J. J. Romer, to Miss Marianne Heintz, of Stamford-hill.

Sir Henry Smith, bart. of Beir Church-hall, Essex, to Miss Elmore, of Penton.

James Henry Deacon, esq. of Curzon-street, to Miss Hester Goldsmid, of Rochester.

Mr. Charles Kirk, of White Lion-street, to Miss Ann Seward, of Enfield.

John North, esq. of East Acton, to a daughter of the late John Henry Delamain, esq. of Berners'-street.

James Blieth, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Eliza Webb Tuckett, of the island of Nevis.

At Islington, Mr. J. Woolfitt, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Susan Mary Butler, of York-place.

At Lambeth, Capt. Robert Scott, of the E. I. C.'s Marine service, to Miss Isabella Scott, of Montrose.

Robert Clarke, esq. to Miss Nunn, both of Tooting.

Charles Grant, esq. of Martinique, to Miss Charlotte Grant, of Upper Gower-street.

Mr. R. Knight, jun. of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Henrietta Bendy.

Mr. Thomas Sturt, of the City-road, to Miss Maria Hullah, of Homerton.

At Fulham, B. A. McGhie, esq. to Mrs. Richard Smith.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Henry Longuville Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, to Maria Margaret,

garet, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Robt. Moorsom, K.C.B.

Capt. J. T. William, of the 2d regt. of foot, to the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place.

Peter de Sales Latterriere, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Bulmer, of the Strand.

The Rev. J. W. Bellamy, A.M. to the only daughter of the Rev. T. Cherry, head master of Merchant Tailors'-school.

At St. James's Church, R. W. Satchwell, esq. to Miss Kellett.

John Fryer, esq. to Miss Davies, both of Clapton.

William Simpson, esq. of Islay, to Miss Mary Campbell, of Southampton-row.

Mr. John Smither, of Pentonville, to Miss Meek, of Ely-place.

At Croydon, Mr. J. S. Winstanley, to a daughter of the late Thomas Winckworth, esq. of London.

Edward Du Bais, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Harriett Creswell, of Doctors' Commons.

William Belt, esq. of Rossall, to the youngest daughter of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of New Ormond-street.

At Lambeth, James Mackay, esq. of Stockwell, to Miss Bowditch, of Taunton.

Charles N. Newdigate, esq. of Harefield-place, to Miss Maria Boucherett, of Wittingham-hall.

Mr. Thomas Hawley, of the Strand, to the eldest daughter of James Smith, esq. of South Lambeth.

John Wood, esq. of Fairford, to Miss Charlotte Carter, of Croydon.

Mr. Robert Rogers, of Lambeth, to the only daughter of James Tayler, esq. of Newington.

The Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, to Miss Eleanor Baldwin, of Richmond.

R. Brown, esq. of Botolph-lane, to the only daughter of R. G. Towgood, esq. of Jamaica.

William Neck, esq. of Chatham-place, to Miss Lucina Lloyd, of Peckham.

John King, esq. of Highbury-place, to Miss Constantia Crole.

At St. Martin's Church, Capt. Sir Chas. W. Chalmers, bart. of the R.N. to the widow of Thos. Scott, esq. of Calcutta.

John Vaillant, esq. of Montague-street, to the relict of James Macmaster, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At the Quakers' Meeting, near Bishopsgate-street, Arthur Portsmouth Arch, of Cornhill, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Edward Binyon, of Fenchurch-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Jervis Ricketts, esq. eldest son of Edward J. R. esq. of Meaford Hall, Staffordshire, and nephew and presumptive heir to Earl St. Vincent, K. B. to Miss Vincent, only daughter of G. N. V. esq. of Berkeley-square, and niece to the late Sir Thomas Clarges, bart.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Edmund Bacot, to Miss Elizabeth Barraud.

DIED.

At Kennington, Thomas Field, esq. many years Captain and Governor of Sandown Port.—65, the widow of Thomas Fauntleroy, esq.

At Putney, the wife of Capt. Woodley Losack, R. N.

At Clapton, 78, John Hull, esq.

At Clapham, Mr. James Thompson.

At Pentonville, 85, Mr. David Rivers.

In Russel-sq. 53, the wife of Capt. Agnew.

At Uxbridge, 90, Mrs. Ann Willes, only surviving daughter of the late Chief-justice Willes.

In Harpur-street, 55, Mr. James Braithwaite.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, the relict of George Best, esq.

In Wych-street, Mr. Evans.

In Bryanston-street, Miss Ann Mullett.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Portal.

In Hoxton-square, 63, W. Marriott, esq. and a few days afterwards, 67, Mrs. Marriott.

In London, William Ambrose Sotheby, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the First Guards.

At Peckham, 84, Mrs. Risdon.

At Walworth, Joseph Gurney, esq.

At Upper Holloway, 85, Mrs. Sarah Wright.

In Fludyer-street. 37, Lieutenant-col. O'Rourke.

On Blackheath, Miss Henrietta Gompertz.

In Brook-street, Mrs. Croft.

At Islington, 63, Edmund Philip Bridel, L.L.D.

In Blandford-street, Miss Ellen Jane Robinson.

At Brompton, 20, Miss Mary Dale Burrows.

In Tavistock-square, Mr. William Deacon.

In Redcross-street, Mrs. Parsons.

In Oxford-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Hope.

On Brockley-hill, Mrs. Godfrey.

In Artillery-place, 74, Simon Matthey, esq.

In London, Alexander Cumine, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 75th regiment.

In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Major-gen. Sharpe.

On Winchmore-hill, Kempe Brydges, esq.

At Richmond, 23, Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Turton, bart.

On Paddington-green, the relict of Edward Hall, M. D.

Rev. Charles Buck, at the early age of 44, minister of the City Chapel, and author of many esteemed and useful publications.

At Chertsey, Surrey, Mr. Richard Wapshot, a respectable farmer in that parish: according to his own request, his remains were on Thursday, the 13th instant, carried

ried to their last home, in his waggon, drawn by his favourite horses, each led by two servants; his two sons and two executors rode in the waggon with the body, eight friends following on horseback; the whole of the waggon was painted black on the occasion, and the waggoner's whip covered with black crape.

At the Hummums, Covent-garden, a few minutes after coming out of the warm-bath, aged 58, *Mr. William Holland*, of Cockspur-street, and formerly of Oxford-street; an eminent publisher of caricatures, and a patron of Woodward, Rowlandson, Newton, Buck, and other artists. He was himself a man of genius, and wrote many popular songs, and a volume of poetry, besides being the author of the pointed and epigrammatic words which accompanied most of his caricatures. In 1793, he was imprisoned six months, for selling a copy of Paine's Letter to the Addressers.

At Louth, 50, *Mr. Benjamin Crosby*, many years an active wholesale bookseller of Stationers' Court, from which he had recently retired.

In fit of apoplexy, at his house in Stratford-place, *Aubrey Beauclerk*, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Baron Vere, and Baron Haddington. His Grace was Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Register of the Court of Chancery. Born August 21, 1765; succeeded his father Aubrey, the late Duke, February 9, 1802; married, first, July 9, 1788, Miss Moses, a rich heiress, by whom (who died August the 18th, 1800) he had issue, Mary, now Lady Deerbury; secondly, he married, August the 12th, 1802, Louisa-Grace, third daughter of the Lady Louisa Manners, and niece to Wilbraham Tollemache, Earl of Dysart. Heir, his Grace's infant son, born about nine months since. The late Duke had been in a declining state of health for some time previous to his decease, his Grace being subject to great internal debility, and sudden spasmodic attacks in the head and stomach. Previously to the day of his death, he had kept his bed for nearly a week; but, on the day of the final result, he remarked, he felt himself much better. The next attack was instantaneously fatal. The Duchess and her sister (Mrs. Dalrymple) were in the room at the time of the melancholy event; and, from the momentary distraction produced by it, they flew into the street, without hat or bonnet, in quest of medical aid.

At his house in Downing-street, Westminster, 58, *Benjamin Collett, esq.* brother to John Collett, esq. member for Gram-pound. Mr. C. possessed a more than ordinary portion of those qualities which gladden and do honour to our nature. Reading in early life, reflection in its mature hours, and intercourse with many well-informed and sensible friends, rendered his conversation entertaining and instructive.

His manners were mild, affable, and courteous; he was habitually governed by that delicate and respectful attention to the feelings of others, which is an essential part of social intercourse, and which is alike the characteristic of the Christian and gentleman. The infirmities and disappointments of his fellow-creatures, were not the subject of ridicule or cruel reproach; and he shared in the joys of the virtuous and successful: thus, he at once created the sunshine of happiness in the breasts of those who associated with him, and conciliated in an eminent degree, their good will and affection, for the benignant and estimable source of their felicity. He was a zealous, unshaken, and disinterested friend; a generous, secret, and self-denying benefactor to the distressed. A most serious affliction, which "cut him off from many of the cheerful ways of men," excited a more than usual sympathy among his friends, on account of the superior merit of the afflicted. It did not impair the natural amenity of his disposition, and was borne with resignation. His virtues and endowments seemed to derive from it a hallowed charm, which enhanced their effect. In life he was beloved and respected, because he loved and respected others; and in death he is revered and regretted, because he has left in a very numerous and respectable circle a destitute place, which will not be readily filled up.

John Kiff, gardener, at Kilburn Wells, Kilburn, aged 34 years; he was bitten in the calf of the leg on the 8th of May. Medical attendance was immediately procured, who found very extensive lacerations, and a number of smaller ones. The wounds being dressed, a remedy usually administered was sent for, and a dose taken the same evening, and repeated every third or fourth morning until nine doses were taken, strictly adhering to the rules laid down. The leg was nearly healed, as far as considered necessary, by the 13th of June, as a discharge in some degree was recommended; on which day the patient had evident marks of hydrophobia approaching, which was communicated to his friends, who thought it advisable to call in the assistance of physicians, by whom also due attention was paid, and much exertion made to restore him; but the disease baffled every effort, as he experienced constant convulsive spasms from 13th June to the hour of his death, which occurred the 15th ult. nor did he experience any sleep from the beginning of the symptoms of hydrophobia to the last moment, yet was perfectly collected. John Kiff bore his affliction the whole time with wonderful resignation and fortitude; evinced every possible integrity of conduct; desired to see his relations and friends to take separate leave of them, which he did in a most impressive manner.

The following Epitaph was written by a friend of the late John Smith, Esq. of Rabaca, St. Vincent.

Epitaphium.

Quod mortale fuit, Joannis Smith
Medici, hic jacet;

Antiquâ familiâ ortus,
Procul a Patriâ Scotiâ,
Anno Ætatis 44.

Et salutis humani generis 1812
Sancti Vincentii Insulæ
Occubuit.

Pietas, incorruptaque fides
Quando illi invenient parem?

Salibus et facetiis,
Quocunque admissus,
Movit risus.

Caduca vita spreta,
Melioris meta carentis,
Vitæ spem fovit;

Terris excedens,
Ingenium et virtutem,
Colentibus

Hand parvum sui desiderium reliquit.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. HENEAGE FINCH, to the rectory of Oakham.

Rev. J. T. LAW, M. A. fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Bowden.

Rev. EDWARD EVANS, clerk, B. A. to the rectory of Eriswell.

HUGH CASEMENT CARLTON, B. A. to the rectory of Exhall.

The Rev. WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, to the curacy of Quarley.

Rev. THOMAS CLARE, to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn.

JAMES WETHERELL, M. A. to the perpetual curacy of Upton, St. Leonard's.

Rev. J. P. WILLIAMS, of St. John's college, Cambridge, to the valuable rectory of Clarendon, in the Island of Jamaica.

Rev. G. T. DUFFIELD, to the vicarage of Prescott.

Rev. JOHN HARWOOD, to the living of Stanton and Dale.

Rev. GEORGE CALVERT, M. A. to the rectory of Boscombe.

Rev. J. CLARRYVINCE, M. A. is elected head-master of the foundation school at Woodbridge.

Rev. HENRY G. WHITE, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Kent.

Rev. RICHARD KENDALL, to the vicarage of Lanlivery.

Rev. JOHN DAVIS, M. A. to the vicarage of the Holy Trinity, Coventry.

Rev. G. H. DEANE, M. A. to the vicarage of Bentley.

Rev. Dr. THOMSON, to the rectory of Barnby.

Rev. WALTER PATESHALL, to the perpetual curacy of Grendon Bishop.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ANOTHER melancholy accident has happened at Messrs. Nesham and Co.'s colliery, at Newbottle: the proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing 10 or 12 coal waggons to the staith at one time; and on the day it was to be put in motion, a great number of persons belonging the colliery collected to see it; but unfortunately, just as it was going off, the boiler of the machine burst. The engine-man was dashed to pieces, and his mangled remains blown 114 yards; the top of the boiler, nine feet square, weight 19 cwt. was blown 100 yards; and the two cylinders 90 yards. A little boy was also thrown to a great distance. By this accident FIFTY SEVEN persons were killed and wounded, of whom ELEVEN were dead on Sunday night, and several remain dangerously ill. The cause of the accident is accounted for as follows: the engine man said, "as there were several owners and viewers there, he would make her (the engine) go in grand style;" and he had got upon the boiler to loose the screw of the safety valve; but, being overheated, it exploded.

On the occasion of the great failure of MOWBRAY and Co. the most liberal engagements were promptly entered into by

the chief proprietors and traders of both counties, to support the banks of Ridley and Co., Loraine and Co., Lambton and Co., and Reed, Batson, and Co.

Married.] Mr. J. Wright, to Miss Rachael Jeffreys:—Mr. Angelo Ludzerie, to Mrs. Cath. Marshall:—Mr. Richardson Ferrand, to Miss Mary Smith Towers:—Mr. Wm. Charlton, to Miss Rachael Foster:—all of Newcastle.—Mr. Jas. Matson, to Miss Isabel Proctor, both of North Shields.—Mr. R. Myer, of Darlington, to Miss Westland, of Richmond.—Mr. Thos. Bell, of High-Berries, to Miss Betty Lee, of Park-house.—Mr. R. Wardle, of Sunderland, to Miss S. Macneath, of South Shields.—Mr. Jas. Robertson, of Eyemouth, to Miss Isabella Mason, of Newcastle.—Mr. Michael Cowans, to Miss Ann Charlton, both of Durham.—At Tyne-mouth, Mr. J. P. Carr, to Miss Matilda Green, of North Shields.—Mr. Edward Young, of Newcastle, to Miss Mary Morrison, of Long Dyke, Felton.—Mr. Dickson, of Dukesfield, to Miss Teasdale, of the Eshells.—Mr. John Fenwick, jun. to Miss Hopper, both of North Shields.—Mr. Richard Bell, of Broughwaite, to Miss Sarah Sewell.—At Ireby, Mr. John Walker, of Ruthwaite, to Miss M. Murray.

Died.] At Newcastle, 70, the widow of Jos.

Jos. Greenwell, esq.—46, Mr. Wm. Taylor Charlton.—27, Mary Fisher, much regretted, one of the Society of Friends.—75, Mrs. Smart.—63, George Davidson, esq.—Mr. Wm. Petrie.—17, Miss Eliz. Berkeley.

At Durham, 66, Mr. Ambrose Wallace.—55, Mrs. Mary Johnson.—84, Mrs. Jane Thwaites.—65, Mrs. Ackroid.

At Sunderland, 64, Mrs. Cath. Reavely.—25, Mrs. Mabel Gray, one of the Society of Friends.—73, Mr. Geo. Swinburn.—Mr. John Atkinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 35, Mrs. Potts.—36, Miss Blyth.—22, Mrs. M'Kenzie.—41, Mrs. Whinnom.

At North Shields, 77, Mrs. Mary Smith.—72, Mrs. Sarah Green.—58, Mrs. Ann Wood.—73, Mr. John Askew.—72, Mrs. Isabel Means.—Mrs. Isabel Young.

At South Shields, 45, Mrs. Husband.

At Stockton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Robinson.—61, Mrs. M'Keller, much respected.—At Darlington, 81, Mr. James Adamson.—33, Mr. Wm. Spencer.—Mr. Wm. Forster, much respected.—At Ravensworth, 61, Mr. Jos. Dunn.—At Hebburn, 66, Mrs. Eleanor Wilkenson.—At Rothley, East Shield, 92, Mrs. Ann Thornton.—At Plawsworth, much respected, Mrs. Darling.—At Pictree, 58, Mrs. Cath. Stobart.—At Lumley-park, Mr. Ralph Potter.—At Haughton le Skerne, 59, the widow of Young Lawson, esq.—At Sandsfield, by being thrown from a cart, 46, Mrs. Tweddle.—Mrs. Lightfoot.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. John Armstrong, to Miss Cath. Marshall:—Mr. Wm. Simpson, to Miss A. Pearson:—Mr. Samuel Cole, to Miss Eliz. Lancaster:—Mr. John Wood, to Miss Mary Gaskarth:—Mr. Robt. Marshall, to Miss Agnes Dixon:—Mr. Robert Troughton, to Miss Jane Dixon:—all of Kendal.—Mr. John Jackson, to Miss Hannah Carter, of Staveley.—Mr. Langrigg, to Miss Agnes Smith, of Melmerby.—Mr. Richard Powell, of Skiprigg, to Miss Marg. Dobson, of Raughton.—Mr. Daniel Pattinson, of Wigton, to Miss Jane Farlam, of Oulton.—Mr. Jos. Peel, of Maryport, to Miss Martha Robinson, of Ellenborough.—Mr. John Pearson, of Torpenhow, to Miss Deborah Wilkenson, of Carlisle.—Mr. Graham, of Houghton, to Miss Trimble, of Barnes.—Mr. Hind, of the Holmes, to Miss Watson, of Castle Carrock.—Mr. Joseph Topping, of Kendal, to Miss Rebecca Coward, of Grasmere.—Mr. Thos. Bond, of Ulverston, to Miss Agnes Chapman, of Kendal.—Capt. Butcher, R.N. to Miss Alicia Barton, of Windermere.—Mr. Richard Mauzergh, of Manchester, to Miss S. Parke, of Skelwith.—Mr. Robt. Elliott, to Miss Marg. Atkinson, both of Penrith.—Mr. Jas. Moore, of Ingleton, to Miss Betty Stackhouse, of Nutgill.

Died.] At Carlisle, 27, Mrs. Ann Askew.—66, Mr. Tho. Coulman.—71, Mr. John

Little.—79, Mrs. Susannah Holme, one of the Society of Friends.—69, Mr. G. Baird.

At Penrith, 23, Mr. Jonathan Horn.—57, the wife of John Wordsworth, esq.—24, Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse.

At Kendal, 71, Mr. Wm. Thompson.—62, Mrs. Eliz. Dawson.

At Wigton, 61, Mrs. Lowes.—At Bramp-ton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Prudham.

At Blackwell, 29, Mrs. Eliz. Anderson.—At Closegill Holme, 93, Mr. Tho. Graham.—At Long-town, 25, Miss Frances Finlay.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bridget Marrs.—At Wathhead, 35, Mr. Joseph Jefferson.—At Wooler, Mr. Adam Atkinson.—At Coldstream, Mr. Thos. Weatherhead.—At Gilsland, Mr. Thomas Wigham, of Sunderland.—At Kelso, Mr. Robert Pearson.—At Strickland Kettle, 76, much respected, Mr. John Dobson.—At Kirkland, 88, Mr. Jas. Irvin.—At Natland, 62, Mr. John Bell.

YORKSHIRE.

The quantity of cloth manufactured last year in Yorkshire, considerably exceeded that of the preceding. In the West Riding alone, no less than 1,641,315 additional yards were produced.

The steam boat established from Hull to Selby is a most pleasant, safe, and expeditious mode of conveyance. The distance is 60 miles; and it performs the voyage frequently in four or five hours. The fares are low.

The most intelligible account of a luminous meteor which we ever remember to have seen, appeared in a late Number of the Rockingham of Hull. "On Thursday evening, August 10, between ten and eleven o'clock, (says this writer,) the country around Pickering was suddenly illuminated in a most brilliant and extraordinary manner. It was occasioned by a meteor, which appeared in the west and south-west direction, proceeding from the north to the south. It was nearly as large as the ordinary appearance of the full moon. The light it gave out, however, was more brilliant, very much resembling inflamed oil of turpentine, but rather of a bluer cast. It was perfectly globular, and without any opaque spots on its surface. A long train, equal at least to ten times its diameter, was left behind it.—This tail did not seem to be continuous, but appeared to have been formed by spots of fire emitted from the meteor, at first of an intense red and afterwards becoming much darker, like that of ignited iron when it is beginning to be cool. The ball of fire travelled with prodigious velocity, its course was nearly horizontal, dipping a little downwards. It first appeared nearly in the centre between ourselves and the horizon, taking the direction of a straight line, but disappearing before it reached the horizontal boundary. I thought I could observe it move distinctly, but the tail appeared

peared more stationary. I could not help fancying that this train bore strong indications of being the metallic matter thrown off by the combustion of the exterior surface of the meteor, and it would seem as if it then lost the projectible force of the fire ball, and fell to the earth,—for the ball was gone a long time before the train disappeared, and it left us without any diminution of its lustre, whereas the vivid colour of the train gradually declined. It could not have been at a very great distance. One of my friends, who was at that time nearer Pickering, and whose accuracy of observation I do not dispute, declared he heard a hissing noise. Whether this luminous body ultimately burst, or gradually burnt away, some of your readers perhaps will be able to inform us, and to furnish us with a small specimen." We print this also in the hope that some of our readers may be able to give us a further account of it.

Married.] Mr. Johnson, of Beverley, to Miss Eliz. Oliver, of Bishop Burton.—Lieut. Donald Miller, 33d foot, to Miss Mary Ann Spinks, of Wincolmlee.—James Brooksbank, esq. of Healaugh-hall, to the only daughter of John Raper, esq. of York.—Mr. M. Bower, of West Retford, to the third daughter of Mr. Alderman Simpson, of York.—The Rev. John Howson, of Giggleswick, to Miss Saul, of Thorp Arch.—Mr. John Charlton, of Hull, to Miss Ann Appleton, of Welton.—Mr. Scholey, of Doncaster, to Miss Tuke, of York.—Mr. Graham, to Miss Fowler, of Scarborough.—Mr. Wilson, of Knaresborough, to a daughter of Jas. Paley, esq. of the Abbey.—Mr. T. Woodmancy, of Hull, to Miss Batty, of Witham.—Joseph Denton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Iveson, of Preston.—Mr. John Wilks, of Lodge Triangle, to Miss Mary Ann Mande, of York.—Mr. G. Fawcett, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Farrow, of Durham.—Tho. Skilbeck, esq. of Belton Grange, to Miss Waddington, of Clifford.—Mr. Edmund Laycock, of Keighly, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Brigg, esq. of Guard-house.—Mr. Michael Ellison, of Stapleton-park, to Miss Day, of Handsworth.—Mr. Tho. Topham, of Halifax, to Miss Eliza Livesey, of Leeds.—Mr. Oakes, to Miss Charlotte Speight, both of Thornes.—Thomas Wood, esq. of Killington, to Miss Rothery, of Knottingley.—Mr. James Raywood, of Ardsley, to Miss Eliz. Sails, of Crookhouse.—Mr. Dobson, to Miss Green, both of Woodlesford.—Mr. David Midgley, of Highfield-house, to Miss Martha Hanson, of Rhydd-hall.—Mr. John Naylor, to Miss Susannah Greenwood, both of Keighley.—Mr. Matthew Stead, to Mrs. Ridley, both of Leeds.

Died.] At York, the relict of Richard Metcalfe, esq.—39, Mrs. Parkinson.—73, Mrs. Bewlay.

At Hull, 35, Mr. Marmaduke Ward Pycock, architect.—36, Mr. John Akam.—

72, Mr. R. Jeasop.—39, Mrs. Du Vivier.—75, the wife of Thomas Brooke, esq.—48, Mr. George Knox, many years American consul at this port.—Mrs. Brook.—25, Miss Horner.—67, Mr. W. Austick, master of the marine school of the Trinity-house.

At Huddersfield, 80, Mr. Jos. Marshall.—Mr. Samuel Hirst.—Miss Jane Berry.

At Leeds, suddenly, 76, Wm. Thompson, esq.—72, Miss Copley.—54, Mr. James Pratt.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Shaw.—At Bradford, Mr. Walton.—At Whitby, Mr. John Hayes.—40, Mr. R. Charlton.—At Bridlington, 50, Mrs. Hardy.—84, the relict of James Heblethwayte, esq.—At Beverley, Mr. Wm. Butler.—At Ripon, John Nixon, esq.—At Northallerton, 22, James Weston Diemer, esq.—At Barnsley, Mrs. Eliz. Pickering.—At Hartshead, 25, Mrs. Wilby.—At Melton, 71, J. Green, esq. of Hull, many years secretary to the corporation of the Trinity-house of that place.—At Tranby, 57, John Barkworth, esq.—At Gildersome, 51, Mrs. Booth.—At Churwell, Mr. Jos. Veevers.—At Keighley, the widow of Samuel Blakey, esq.—At Chappel-Allerton, 44, Mr. John Ingle.—At Cadbeeston, 86, Mrs. Goodman.—At Stillingfleet, 48, Mrs. Masterman.—At Barton-upon-Humber, 38, Miss Ann Harpur.—At Hornsea, 83, Mr. Robt. Byas.

LANCASHIRE.

It has been suggested in the *Liverpool Mercury* to employ steam boats to tow vessels in calms. Lately, in the *Mersey*, a steam-boat towed a packet ten miles during a dead calm.

At the *Liverpool* quarter-sessions, the recorder made some important observations relative to the proprietors and drivers of public coaches:—whatever credit was due to the former for their great exertions, by which individuals were conveyed through all parts of the country, and commercial and political intelligence circulated with unexampled speed and facility, yet it was always proper, and particularly at this time, to remind them of the great responsibility which the law cast upon them; the contract of the proprietors was to carry the passengers with due care and attention; and whenever this was broken, by improper and unskilful driving, a civil action might always be resorted to, and a Jury would do their duty by giving large and ample damages. With respect to drivers, the law, as it relates to their conduct, ought to be known and promulgated throughout the kingdom; whenever they drove at an improper and dangerous speed, though no danger should ensue, yet their conduct amounted to a high misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment; and it would be a wise step to commence prosecutions against the drivers.

Married.] Mr. Hodges, to Miss Morgan.—Mr. Thomas Barton, to Miss A. E.

Chorlton.—Mr. William Embleton, to Miss Harriet Darlington.—Mr. John Liggins, to Miss Harriet Barton.—Mr. Peter Gates, to Miss Ann Nickson.—Mr. James Quirk, to Miss Margaret Thornton.—Mr. John Gregory, to Miss S. Wilkenson.—Mr. John Merry, to Mrs. Elizabeth Newton.—Mr. R. Royle, to Miss Roden; all of Manchester.—Theophilus Barlow, esq. of Ardwick, to Miss Mary Ogden, of Salford.—Mr. R. Brooks, of Blackburn, to Miss Sarah Aspden, of Rishton.—Mr. Thomas Burton, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Ann Heath, of Cheetham-hill.—Mr. Henry Burrow, to Miss Hannah Lyon, both of Salford.—Mr. Edmund Craycroft, of Salford, to Miss Etock, of Miles-Platting.—Mr. James Partington, of Broughton, to Mrs. Ann Ainsworth, of Strangeways.—John Down Gregson, esq. to a daughter of John Bridge Aspinall, esq.—Mr. Richard V. Yates, to Miss Mills.—Samuel Tolson, jun. esq. to Miss S. M. Gregory.—Mr. Thomas Rimmer, to Miss Burroughs.—Mr. John Warnock, to Miss Elizabeth Petit; all of Liverpool.—Mr. Brotherton, of St. Helens, to Miss Glover, of Prescott.—Mr. L. H. Fraser, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Miss Tyson, of Liverpool.—John Allen, esq. to Miss Eliza Jackson, both of Prescott.—Mr. Richard Hatton, to Miss Goodier, both of Warrington.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss Rebecca Gardner.—22, Mr. William Stringer, jun.—71, Mr. John Jones.—35, Mr. Robert Derbyshire.—Mr. Thomas Harper.—Jas. Carruther, esq.—Mr. Ireland.—78, Mr. John Coleman.—Mrs. Ann Morley.—49, Mrs. Alice Stanton.—74, Capt. Ralph Thorley, after a tedious confinement to his bed for near thirteen years.—28, Mr. J. T. Aylwood.—57, Mr. Thomas Clare.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. John May.—Mr. Gwyn.—Mr. James Horton.—79, Mr. Joshua Shotwell.—Mr. James Watson, of the royal navy.

At Manchester, 25, James Taylor, M.A.—51, Mr. Sumners.—Mrs. Elizabeth Potter.—55, Mr. W. Brigham.—John Singleton, esq.—The relict of the late Dr. Eason.—Mr. Thomas Hilton.—Mr. William Ogden, jun.—89, Mr. Thomas Jennings.—61, Mrs. Jane Shepley.—Mr. Joseph Bradley.—Mrs. Westhead.—20, Mr. J. P. Timperley.

At Preston, 55, Mr. James Ogilvie.—At Ormskirk, 74, the wife of the Rev. William Naylor.—At Stayley-bridge, 28, Miss Hannah Marsland.—At Everton, 84, John Tarleton, esq.—At Halewood, 38, William Wainwright, esq.—At Ardwick, 68, universally regretted, Thomas Tipping, esq.; his death was occasioned by a fall on the evening preceding.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Davenham, Stanley Percival, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth

France, of Bostock-hall.—Mr. Joseph Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Calderbank, both of Stockport.—At Stockport, Dr. Gaskell, of London, to Miss Roe, of Chadkirk. The Rev. W. Wrigg, to the eldest daughter of John Clulow, esq. of Macclesfield.—At Chester, Mr. Jonathan Wainwright, to Mrs. Gregory.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Pierce, of the Stamp-office.—Mrs. Trevor, much regretted.

At Congleton, 64, Mr. George Barlow.

At Stockport, 71, R. Parker, esq. he was driving through the town in his gig, when the horse took fright and ran against a post; he was precipitated from his seat with such violence, that he died almost immediately.—At Low Marple, the wife of Nathaniel Wright, esq.—At Bowden, the Rev. John Baldwin, LL. B.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Holbrook, of Spondon, to Miss Elizabeth Henshaw, of Nottingham.—Mr. Valentine, of Hartshorn, to a daughter of John Ashlyn, esq. of Frisby.—Mr. Richard Webster, of Ashborne, to Miss Frances Gadsby, of Shirley.—Mr. Blount, of Rowsley, to Miss Jane Gauntley, of Bakewell.—Mr. R. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss Shaw, of Middleton.—Mr. Howarth, to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Derby.—Mr. John Major, to Miss Bridget Newbold, both of Netherseal.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Bromley.—75, Mrs. Palmer.

At Chesterfield, Mr. James Lee.—At Stone-gravels, Mr. Scaite.—At Duffield, 97, Christopher Heath, esq. Mayor of Derby in the year 1774.—At Higham, 75, the Rev. Mr. Wilson.—At Breadsall, 86, Mr. Richard Porter, much respected.—At Ashton, 26, Mr. Heginbottom.—At Hoon, John Harrison, gent.—At Ashover, Mrs. Bamford.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, Mr. Charles Sutton, printer of the Nottingham Review, was tried before a special jury on an information *ex-officio*, for a letter on the misconduct of the British at Washington, printed in his paper, under the signature of "General Ludd." Mr. Sutton's counsel was Mr. Denham, who defended him with great ability. The Judge, Mr. Baron Graham, took occasion to justify the legal anomaly of informations *ex-officio*, so contrary to the enactments of the 25th, 28th, and 42d of Edward III. It would afford us satisfaction to give place to a legal argument in defence of such prosecutions; for it appears to us, that no defendant is bound to answer, except "by the presentment, or indictment, of good and lawful people in the neighbourhood; and, if any thing be done to the contrary, it must be void in law and held for error."

Married.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Beetham, rector of Costock, to Mrs. Braithwaite, of Standard-hill.—Mr. Joseph Aldridge, to Miss Harrietta Walker, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Osgathorpe, of Warwick, to Miss Gilbert, of Nottingham.—Mr. Wm. Sandy, of Ruddington, to Miss Ann Sheepsides, of Nottingham.—Mr. John Gelsthorpe, of Whetton, to Miss Farley, of Bingham.—At Newark, Mr. D. Billson, to Miss H. Clark; Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Sculthorpe; Mr. Jarvis Boot, to Miss Jane Smith: all of Nottingham.—J. Boucher, esq. to Mrs. Blenkerne, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 31, Mr. Benj. Barratt.—24, Ann Gripper.—79, Mr. Rich. Peach.—93, Mrs. Elizabeth Smedley.—75, Mr. Samuel Miller.

At Newark, 32, Mrs. Eliz. Lilly.—Mrs. Slater.—63, Mr. John Crampton.—71, Mr. J. Lang.—At Besthorpe, Mrs. Hanson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A young woman died lately in Lincolnshire, who had attained the extraordinary height of *seven feet two inches*!

Married.] Mr. James Ludlow, to Miss Sarah Davis, both of Stamford.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss E. Barfoot, both of Market-Overton.—Mr. Merriman, to Miss Ascough, of Pinchbeck.—James Higgins, esq. of London, to Miss Vergette, of Lincoln.—Mr. William Booth, to Miss Strawson, both of Misterton.—Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Mary Rayner, both of Morton.—Mr. Sam. Wilson, of Flawborough, to Miss Eliza Harvey, of Harrowby.—Mr. M'Naughton, of Redcar, to Miss H. Simpson, of Great Gonerby.—Mr. John Rollett, of Kirton, to Miss Ann Trickett, of Newark.—Mr. Sam. Taylor, of Leverington, to Miss Bailey, of Lynn.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, to Miss Turner, both of Louth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Swan.—23, Mrs. Agnes Searson.

At Stamford, 85, the widow of Austin Foster, esq.—68, Mrs. Weight.

At Louth, 22, Mr. William White.—72, Mrs. Ann Ellerby.—25, Thomas Mason, gent.—At Brigg, Mr. William Walker.—At Boston, 47, Mr. W. Crowson.—61, Mrs. Paddison.—76, Miss Ann Loake.—Mr. Robert Elener, on the eve of his marriage.—At Easton, Mrs. Vetch.—At Scartho, the Rev. A. Jones.—At Woodthorpe, suddenly, 50, Mr. John Gillens.—At Morton, 64, Mrs. Cawkwell.—At Besthorpe, Mrs. Hanson.—At Skidbrooke, Mr. Rob. Cook.—At Sibsey, 26, Mr. Holland.—At Gainsborough, 26, Mrs. Bromhead.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The grand jury of Leicestershire, have requested the attention of the members for the county and borough, to a bill for the prevention of accidents by over-driving stage-coaches.

Married.] Mr. Thos. Cripwell, of Kegworth, to Miss Mary Wilson.—Mr. Ratcliff,

to Miss Eliza Bowler, both of Loughborough.—John Tyler, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Henton, of Ragdale.—Mr. Jos. Hunt, to Miss Pavey, both of Sapcote.—Mr. Tho. Whitaker, to Miss Ann Sheldon, both of Frisby.—Mr. Garrett, to Miss M. Atkin, both of Leicester.—Mr. Cookson, to Miss Parker, both of Uppingham.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Leicester, to Miss E. Barsby, of Peckleton.

Died.] At Leicester, 81, Mrs. Knight.—Miss Hitchcock.—75, Mr. Joshua Wilcox.—Mr. Thomas Swan.

At Ashby de la-Zouch, 39, Mr. William Ellis.—At Oakham, advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Tyne.—At Long Whetton, Mrs. Skellit.—At Syston, 60, Mr. Sheffield.—At Quenby-hall, 69, Mrs. Ashby.—At Scalford-lodge, 22, Miss E. Hawley.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. Benj. Wolleston, of Belston, to Miss Ann Yates, of Darlaston.—Mr. Job Lebond, to Miss Martha Reay.—At Litchfield, Mr. Stephen Brasington, to Miss Ann Thaynes, both of that city.—James Gough, esq. of the island of Madeira, to Miss Elizabeth Perry, of Moseley-hall.

Died.] At Litchfield, 84, Mrs. Bailye.

At Wolverhampton, 42, Mrs. Fleming.

At Walsall, Mr. William Dutton.—At Castle-Bromwich, 73, Mrs. Knight, sincerely lamented.—At Newcastle, 57, Mr. James Biddulph.—At Uttoxeter, 71, Mr. Stephen Wilcock.—At Cobridge, Mrs. Godwin.—At Walton, 33, Mr. John Wright.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the General Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, established at Birmingham, and held at the Shakespeare Tavern, in Birmingham, the 4th of August, 1815, Lord Calthorpe in the chair, it appeared that the "preparation necessary to fit the building for the reception of the children," and which was then reported in "a considerable degree of forwardness," has been so far completed, that the asylum was opened on the 4th day of January last, and twenty children admitted, nineteen of whom are now, under the able and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Braidwood, receiving the advantages of the institution.

By a late law it was enacted, that the owners or occupiers of all steam-engines, hereafter erected in the parish of Birmingham, shall use the mode or method now adopted, or other, equally efficacious, to consume and burn the smoke arising therefrom, so as to prevent the same occasioning any nuisance whatever.

Married.] Mr. Harrison, of Birmingham, to Miss Frances Bull, of Winchester.—Mr. J. Malkin, of London, to Miss Mary Birch, of Hill-Wootton.—Mr. T. Draper, to Miss Reading, both of Shrewley.—Mr. William Tibbitts, of Mousley-End, to Miss Wheeler, of Rowington.—Mr. G. H. Simpson, to

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Miss B. Corbett, both of Birmingham.—Joseph Moore Boulbee, esq. of Springfield-house, to Lady Elizabeth Townshend.—Mr. Thomas White, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Tennant, of Coventry.—Mr. S. Palmer, of Birmingham, to Miss Betsey Parks, of Oldbury.—Mr. Wm. Ewood, of Handsworth, to Miss Sarah Spittle, of Birmingham.—Mr. Greaves, to Mrs. Mantle.—Mr. John Dudley, to Miss Elizabeth Gray: all of Birmingham.—The Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick, to Miss Ann Owens, of Coventry.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Handy.

At Birmingham, 37, Mr. Hen. Richards.—28, Mr. Thos. Oakes.—43, Mrs. Hannah Simister.—25, Miss Webb.—76, the Rev. Joshua Toulmin, D.D. one of the pastors of the New Meeting congregation in that town: thus finishing a long and honourable career of usefulness, distinguished by his ardent zeal in the cause of truth, his unaffected piety, and his exemplary virtue. This amiable man met his end with the calm serenity of a Christian, at peace with his conscience and his God. His memory will long be cherished through a wide circle of friends; whilst his literary labours will hand down his name with honourable mention to posterity.—28, Mr. John Williams, lieutenant in the 50th regiment of foot. He accompanied this gallant regiment in the Spanish campaign, and was wounded at the memorable battle of Vittoria. He was afterwards a prisoner in France till the peace of Paris.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 45, Mr. Austin Warrilow.—At Alveston, 69, John Higgins, esq.—At Haymillbrooke-house, 52, Miss Elizabeth Rose.—At Oakhill, 58, Mr. John Southern. He was distinguished as a mathematician and engineer by a rare facility of calculation, and by singular ability in applying it to the investigation of the phenomena and powers of nature, and the contrivances of art; and he united to the talents of a skilful and ingenious mechanic, those of an accurate experimenter, and of an acute natural philosopher.

SHROPSHIRE.

It appears by the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, that at present the Holyhead mail-coach runs through Oxford, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury, 276½ miles, in 41 hours, or 6¾ miles per hour. But, by going through Coventry instead of Oxford, and by improving the roads, the distance may be lessened 10 miles, the speed increased to 6¾ miles per hour, and the journey performed in 33 hours. Piers are to be erected at Howth and Holyhead, so as to enable the packets to float at low water. The packets too are to carry parcels; and it is in contemplation to navigate them by steam.

Married.] Mr. R. Laurence, of Muxton, to Miss Parker, of Longford.—The Rev. Morgan Jones, rector of Hughley, to the eldest daughter of Rich. Collins, esq. town-

clerk of Wenlock.—Mr. Lewis Gianna, to Mrs. E. Evans, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. S. Windsor, of Oswestry, to Miss Sarah Davis, of the Hayes.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Smith, of London, to Miss Pyefinch, of Westbury.—Mr. Stedman, of High Ercall, to Miss Jukes, of Cotwall.—Mr. J. Tinsley, of Melverley, to Miss H. Higginton, of the Coidway.—Thomas Payne, esq. of Pentre Ucha, to Miss Elizabeth Hilton, of Knockin.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, the widow of Rob. Jeffreys, esq.—65, Mrs. Sarah Piles.—Richard Phillips, esq. mayor of this town.—Mrs. Basnett.

At Whitchurch, 69, the Rev. Tho. Jenkins, 33 years a dissenting minister there.

At Coalbrooke-dale, 61, Mr. W. Fletcher.

At Glasbury, Mrs. Evans, of London.—

At Eyton on the Wildmoors, Miss Bellis.—

At Harcourt-park, 70, Mrs. Wood.—In the

Isle of Up-Rossall, Mrs. Eliz. Sandford.—

At Faintree, Miss Anne Jane Purton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The eighty-ninth meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, for the benefit of clergymen's widows and orphans in the three dioceses, will be held at Worcester, on the 13th of September, and the two following days.

Married.] Mr. Charles Drury, of Bradforton, to Miss Sheaf, of Broom.—Mr. Blackford, to Miss Ann Ellins, both of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Stourbridge, Mrs. Catherine Tristram.

At Dudley, 66, Mr. John Phillips.—At Droitwich, 72, the Rev. Robert Thorpe.—At Hagley, 68, Mr. Joseph Hill.—At Wick, 78, Thomas Bund, esq.—At Stannton-mill, Mrs. Isabella Walker.—At Pershore, the relict of G. Best, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Gibbons, esq. of Sutton-house, to Miss Elizabeth Kent, of Bicester.—Mr. W. H. Parker, to Miss Price, of Hereford.—Mr. Butler, of Bristol, to Miss Eliza Weare, of Goodrich.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Eliz. Ravenhill: without any previous illness, she fell down suddenly, and continued insensible till she died; she was universally respected.—Mrs. Symonds, the lady of Col. Symonds, M.P. for this city. Her death was occasioned by the carriage in which she was travelling being overturned, a short distance from Hereford; she was so dreadfully injured as to be insensible of the approach of her dissolution.

At Moreton Jefferies, Johnson Westwood, esq.

At Halesend, Mr. Thomas Rackster.

At Orleton, 82, the Rev. Tho. Proctor.

At Ledbury, 23, Mr. Jasper Selwyn.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Spa near Gloucester is to be completed on the plans originally proposed.

The driver of the coach from Tewkesbury

bury to Bristol, has been fined by the sitting justices for the county of Gloucester, in the mitigated penalty of 5l. for driving furiously, and endangering the lives of the passengers.

The first stone of the arch of the new bridge building over the river Severn at this city, has been laid. The work proceeds with activity; and this fine arch will be finished in two months.

The second pier of Chepstow-bridge is completed; and the whole of the piers will be ready for receiving the arches by the end of this month.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Chepstow, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Sir John Briggs, bart.—Nicholas Roch, esq. to Miss Adamson, both of Bristol.—Mr. John Brimble, to Miss Haines, both of Cirencester.—Mr. Turner, of Sherston, to Miss Jones, of Minety.—Mr. Haviland, to Miss Hickey, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Blendall, of Bristol, to Miss Hopkins, of Gloucester.—At Cheltenham, Lieut.-col. Charretie, of the 2d life guards, to the only daughter of J. H. Barges, esq. of Parknair, co. Tyrone.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Seyer, much respected.—Very suddenly, occasioned by a fright, Anne, the only daughter of Samuel Richardson, esq. of Hensol-castle.—93, Mrs. Eliza Palmer.—Mr. Thomas Bick.—Mr. C. J. Jew.—69, Charles Rudhall, esq.

At Bristol, highly respected, Mrs. Luce.

At Newport, 27, Mrs. Powell.—At Cirencester, Mr. Robert Wright Hall, land-surveyor.—At Tetbury, Mr. Jacob Woodward.—Mr. Shipway.—Mrs. Carisbrook.—At Upton-upon-Severn, deservedly lamented, and after two hours illness only, Mrs. Callow.—At Pontypool, 72, the relict of the Rev. Edward Hyett.—At Clifton, the relict of John Powell, esq.—The lady of Col. McMahon, secretary to the Prince Regent.—At Huntley, Mr. John Foley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

This county is much agitated by a contested election; in which the candidates are LORD SUNDERLAND, grandson of the Duke of Marlborough, and W. H. ASHHURST, esq. The latter had the show of hands at the county-meeting.

Married.] The Rev. Jacob Fussell, of Queen's-college, to a daughter of R. Heydon, esq. of Banbury.—Mr. Groves, of Oxford, to Miss Charlotte Dean, of Clifton.—Mr. Samuel Evans, of Wells, to Miss Mary Pinnock, of Brighthampton.—At Sunnigwell, Mr. Charles Severn, to Miss Gascoign, of Oxford.—Mr. Thomas Cripps, to Miss Mary-Ann Fletcher, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Jones.—Mrs. Brown.—75, Mrs. Burrowes.—Mr. Richard Tyror.—74, Mrs. Lydia Nix.—32, Mr. Cooper.

At Banbury, Mr. Joseph Cary.—Mr. Kimch.—Mrs. Dickason.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Allnut.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Stanford, Lawrence Spicer, esq. of Goosey, to Miss Holmes, of Hauney.—The Rev. John Kaye, D.D. to the eldest daughter of John Mortlock, esq. of Abingdon.

Died.] At Abingdon, much respected, 24, Mr. Wm. Hobbs.—Richard Stone, esq. At Great Marlow, Mr. T. Withered, jun.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. Charles Edridge, of Buntingford, to Miss Sarah Prior, of Slopesley.

Died.] At Bedford, the widow of John Wingate Jennings, esq.—Miss Gadsby.

At Dunstable, 73, Mark Brown, esq.

At Moggerhanger-house, Charles Thornton, esq.—At Bayford-hall, Mr. William Newman.—At Lidlington, 22, the only daughter of Edward Platt, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Sharp, of Northampton, to Miss Webb, of London.—Mr. H. Thompson, of Aldwinckle, to Miss Mary Barker, of Thrapston.—Thomas Lovell, esq. of Winwick Warren, to Miss Walker, of Frolesworth.—Mr. Harris, of Braunston, to Miss Claridge, of Daventry.—Mr. Sibley, of Harrington, to Miss Cave, of Desborough.—Mr. Ivens, of Byfield, to Miss Hitchcock, of Horley.—The Rev. J. Hobson, of Sheffield, to Miss Maria Edmunds, of Braunston.

Died.] At Northampton, much regretted, Mrs. Maule.—Mrs. Shelton.—Mr. T. Collins.—91, Mrs. Rokeby.—Miss A. A. Court.—38, Miss Stanton.

At Moulton, 35, Mr. J. Aspinall.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Married.] The Rev. George Hodson, Fellow of Magdalen College, to Miss M. Stephens, of Chesterton.—At Huntingdon, Robert Booth, esq. high-sheriff for the county, to Miss Antonetta Edwards, of Huntingdon.—The Rev. Henry Hutchings, A.M. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, to Miss Hutchings, of Astley Castle.—John Taylor, esq. A.B. of Caius College, to the relict of Robert Toosey, esq. of Ipswich.—Mr. E. Geard, of St. Neots, to Miss Cole, of Graftham.

Died.] At Ely, Thomas Page, esq.

At Spalding, 29, the wife of the Rev. M. Johnson.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Sarah Edgeson.—Mr. Thomas Swansborough.

At Somersham, Mr. John Rumball, of Leeds.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Sadler, jun. lately ascended from Norwich in his balloon, at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock, in the direction of the sea; but, there being two opposite currents, Mr. S. so contrived as to take the advantage thereof; and, after manœuvring a short time, descended at twenty minutes past four, in the presence of the citizens. The ascent and descent were the finest ever witnessed. It is sup-

posed 100,000 persons were present. The following is Mr. Sadler's own narrative:—"The ascension took place at thirty-five minutes after three o'clock, wind perfectly calm; so much so, that during the whole time of being elevated, which was one hour and five minutes, in the various changes of currents at different altitudes, the balloon did not traverse more than seventeen miles; the wind, at rising, was NNE. the thermometer stood at eighty-nine. On the car being set at liberty, owing to the stillness of the air, it rose almost perpendicularly to a great height, and from thence slowly passed over the Castle-hill; during this time, I alternately moved my hat and flag. In twelve minutes after the ascension, the thermometer fell to seventy-three; I here filled my glass, drank to the mayor and corporation of the city, and distinctly heard the loud cheering of the assembled multitude. At five minutes to four, the balloon entered a second current, which carried me over Mousehold-Heath: I here distinctly heard shouts from persons collected near a house, calling me to come down and take wine with them. I wrote a note, and threw it over, thanking them for their invitation, and informing them I intended descending near. Perceiving from the direction I now took, that the high ground about Mousehold-Heath would prevent my being much longer in view to the inhabitants of Norwich, I determined on elevating the machine; accordingly, threw out a quantity of ballast, when rapidly ascending, I entered a third current to the NNW. which carried me over the Sprowston-road, towards St. Faith's. From this variety of currents, of different heights, I was enabled not only to remain in view to the persons on the spot from whence I ascended, but also to gratify many thousands collected on the different eminences, hundreds of whom, from every direction, followed the apparent course of the balloon, both horse and foot; I therefore determined on descending amongst my numerous followers; that they might witness the descent, a novelty often wished, but seldom performed, the velocity of the wind in general preventing the possibility of it."

The anniversary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, was held at East Dereham on the 14th of July. The premium for the crop of lucerne, growing in 1815, was adjudged to Mr. O. Butcher, of Burnham. The first premium for the best south-down ram, was given to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and the second to Mr. James Kendle, of Weasenham. The first premium for the best pair of Devon heifers, was adjudged to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and the second to Mr. John Whiteman, of Rainham.

At the Norwich County Sessions, John

Goodwin was convicted, under the 52d of Geo. III. c. 155, of disturbing Mr. Lake, the preacher of a licenced Methodist Chapel, at Ormsby, and his congregation, on Sunday the 5th of February, by frequent interruptions during their devotions, so that the congregation was obliged to break up. The defendant was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20l.

Married.] Lieut. George Hancock, R.N. of Gorleston, to Mrs. Crow, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Mean, of Norwich, to Mrs. S. King, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Samuel Woodward, to Miss E. Bolingbroke, both of Norwich.—Richard Denny, esq. to Miss Cooke, both of Bergh Apton.—Mr. Joseph Torris, to Miss Elizabeth Deacon; Mr. Edward Back, to Miss Barker; all of Norwich.—Mr. James Bidwell, of East Dereham, to Ellen, eldest daughter; and the Rev. William Pearce, rector of Hanwell, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Rev. Leonard Shelford, of North Tuddenham.—Mr. Taylor, of Levington, to Miss Bailey, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, 26, Mrs. Sedgley.—Mrs. Lovell.—47, Mr. Words.—57, Mrs. James.—62, Mr. J. Gunton.—Ishmael Bashaw, a Turkish merchant from Constantinople. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, but escaped wonderfully to England; when, becoming a convert to the Christian faith, he was publicly baptized at Spalding. He was born at Adrianople in 1735.

At Yarmouth, 75, Mrs. Christmas, sen.—40, Capt. Forbes.—75, Mrs. Titt.—61, Mrs. Lashley.—Mr. William Cracknall.

At Lynn, Miss Cary.

At Thetford, the wife of Thomas Gill, esq.

At Wicklewood, Mrs. Colman.—At Harleston, Mr. Tilney.—At Gayton, 45, Mr. Wakefield.—At Walpole, 49, Mr. John Newcomb.—At Acole, 37, Mr. Curll.—At Kenninghall, 66, Mr. Anthony Wicks.—At Woodton, 36, Mr. Edward Pring.

At Downham, after a lingering affliction, the benevolent and philanthropic Zachary Clarke, one of the Society of Friends; the greater part of whose life was spent in relieving the distresses of his fellow creatures. Some years since, he established a free school on the Lancastrian system, and has since employed a teacher to superintend it. He also annually distributed provisions, money, and firing, to the poor widows in Downham, and two or three neighbouring villages. Having formerly, at different times, observed that various charitable donations to the poor in his immediate neighbourhood were misapplied, he, at a very great expence, collected an account of every charitable bequest in his native county, which he published in an octavo volume; by which means many legacies that had been improperly applied,

or entirely neglected, have been recovered and distributed agreeably to the wills of the donors.—Mr. W. Wiles, jun.

SUFFOLK.

At the late Assizes, a woman was convicted and executed for mixing arsenic in a cake, with intention to poison her aged uncle; but it was eaten by a child of five years old, and proved fatal.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Tubbs, of Mildenhall, to Miss Foulgar, of Burnham.—Mr. James B. Coates, of Crowfield, to Miss Lucy Edwards, of Stowerpland.—Mr. Robert Mills, of Southwold, to Miss Meal-ing, of Norwich.—Mr. Hewett, to Miss Pinckney, of Wherstead.—Mr. Wales, to Miss Grayston, both of Bury.—Mr. Thos. Witham, to Mrs. Green, both of Wick-hambrook.—Mr. John Musk, to Miss Eliza Bligh, both of Flempton.—Mr. Provart, of Little Glenham, to Miss Mark-ham, of Woodbridge.—Mr. John Banyard, of Coddendam, to Miss Edwards, of Creet-ing.—The Rev. John Fanne, to the eldest daughter of Geo. Baker, esq. of Ipswich.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Hill.

At Bungay, 72, Mrs. Drake.

At Beccles, 89, Mrs. Frances Scaldham.—72, Mr. Nicholas Boby.

At Wickham Market, 78, Mr. Richard Wilkinson.

At Melton, Mrs. Hugman.—At Lang-ham, Miss Sophia Orbell.—At Rickenhall, 80, Mrs. Mary Maber.—At Exning, at an advanced age, John Harwood, esq.—At Barrow, 38, Mrs. Lyns.—At Sutton, Mr. James Sewell Deane.—At Lachford, 73, Mr. Robert Roper.—At Lidgate, Mr. Swan.—At Combs, 49, Mr. Thomas Kemball.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Richard Gibbs, of Lon-don, to a daughter of the late William Toovey, esq.—John Thompson, esq. of Clay-hill, to the eldest daughter of R. Pod-more, esq. of Whitehall, Chingford.—Richard Ricards, esq. of Chigwell-hall, to Miss Airey, of Shoreditch.

Died.] At High Ongar, Mr. West, soli-citor.—68, Thomas Sumner, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county.

At Great Waltham, 58, Mr. Robert Rust.

At Chesterfield-park, Mrs. Marking.—At North Shoebury-hall, 22, Miss Lucy Parsons.—At Writtle, after an affliction of sixteen years, 52, Mr. William Lucking.—At Coggeshall, 60, Mr. Daniel Barnard.

KENT.

At Maidstone Assizes, damages of £501. were awarded to a man named Newcomb, in an action which he brought against the proprietors of the Old Canterbury Coach, for the injury he sustained by the coach being carelessly overturned near Dart-ford, the coachman being at the time inebriated.

Married.] Mr. John Parton, of New Romney, to Miss Rachael West, of Hast-ings.—The Rev. Joseph Britain, of Maid-stone, to Miss Charlotte Ann Marchant, of Standford.—William Osmund Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, to the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Broome.—Mr. Coombs, of Ashford, to Mrs. Roads, of Throwley.—Mr. S. Tom-sett, to Miss J. Hall, both of Ashford.—Mr. Hurlston, to Miss Fanny Butcher, of Chatham.—Captain John Bayly, to Miss Sarah Piper, both of Thanet.—Captain Copeland, R.N. to Miss Hannah Hoile, of Sandwich.—At Maidstone, Cornet J. F. Cowderoy, of the 21st dragoons, to a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Skeene, of the cavalry dépôt staff.—Mr. James Stewart, of Dover, to Miss Cullen, of Buckland.—Mr. Thomas Vaughan, to Miss Elizabeth Lamb, both of Dover.—Mr. John Mares, to Miss Browne, both of Maidstone.—John Wilks, esq. of Tonford-place, to Miss Eliza Kite, of Horton Chapel.

Died.] At Canterbury, Jane, the dange-ter of E. Servante, esq.

At Dover, Mr. Levy.

At Folkestone, 20, Miss Mary Barker.—72, Mr. Edward Johncock.—70, Mr. John Major.

At Sandwich, 61, Mrs. Davye.—78, Mr. Francis Cocking.

At New Romney, 51, the wife of the Rev. John Fresslique.

At Dartford, very suddenly, Mrs. Deacon.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Reed.

At Sheerness, 50, Mr. Thomas Voakes.

At Deal, 55, Mr. W. Crisp.

At Elham, much respected, 75, Mr. J. Broadbridge.—At Ashford, Mrs. Blindell, one of the Society of Friends.—At Whit-stable, 50, Mr. John Wetherley.—At Milton, Mr. Thomas Price.—Mr. Thomas Bassett.—At Tenterden, 72, Mrs. E. D. Walker.—At Strood, Mrs. Barrett.—At Saaling, Mr. Kipping.—At Newington, 23, Mr. Richard Clarke.—At Broadstairs, the relict of Edward James, esq.—At Harrietsham, 60, Mr. Brenchley.—At Barham, Mrs. Hodges.—At Cheriton, sin-cerely lamented, the wife of the Rev. Julius Drake Brockman.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Lient. M. Nagle, of the royal navy, to Miss Emma Valentine, of Chi-chester.—John Stone, esq. of Bath, to Miss Wharley, of Holly-house.—At Chi-chester, Robert Mason, esq. to Mrs. Triggs, of that city.

Died.] At Brighton, 81, Edward Col-man, esq. many years serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons.

At Winchester, Mr. William Dennett.—Miss Jane Wools.

At Chichester, Miss Madgwick.—26, Mrs. Hughes,

At

At Fishbourne, 72, Mr. John Marten.—
At Little Hampton, Mr. Scarvell.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Fitten, of the Marines, to the only daughter of William Hutchins, esq. of Penton-Mersey.—Mr. R. Bray, to Miss Tucker, both of Gosport.—Mr. Morton, of the navy, to Miss Carey, of Portsea.—Mr. W. Thompson Brown, of Gosport, to Miss Susan Smith, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Edmund Neck, of Portsea, to Miss Jemima Turner, of Torbay.

Died.] At Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Mears.—67, Mr. Joseph Brigden.—Mr. Randall.—66, Mr. Henry Hawkins.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Alcock.—Mr. Coles.—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Harrison.—Much respected, Mr. Macnamara.—Mrs. Sheppard.—Mrs. Yearworth.

At Gosport, 79, Mr. Ledstone.—Mrs. Lucas.

At Portsea, 31, Miss Ann Timmings.—Mrs. Wilson.—In the Isle of Wight, Dinah, the eldest daughter of James Wilkinson, esq.—The widow of the late W. Leigh, esq.—Vice Admiral William Abany Ofway.

At Havant, Mr. Roote.—At Fratton, Mr. George Turner.—41, the wife of James Ayles, esq.

At Forton, Mrs. Robins.—At West End, 51, Mrs. Bishop.

At Alverstoke, Miss Rebecca Bedome.—At Helston, Captain Bryan, of the royal navy.

WILTSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Wiltshire Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, &c. was lately holden at Devizes, and was attended by great numbers of its own members and other distinguished agriculturists. The president's cups, and other premiums, were presented, after dinner, to the successful candidates; and pecuniary bounties, and more than 40 great coats, were paid and delivered to various labourers in husbandry.

An indictment was tried at the Sarum assizes, against a clergyman, master of the Free Grammar School, Marlborough, for striking one of his pupils a blow on the head with his knuckles; when after a trial of some length, the Jury found the defendant guilty; they expressed their opinion to the Judge, that no injury was intended by the defendant—but they thought the mode of punishment an improper one.

Married.] At Marlborough, William Francis Norton, esq. of Somerton, to Miss Marianne Kerby, of Castle Eaton.—Mr. Thomas Watsfield, of Luber, to Miss Bowles, of Coleford.

Died.] At Trowbridge, much regretted, 67, James Selfe, esq.

At Devizes, Mrs. Whitehouse.—Mr. T. Smith.—Mr. William Smith.

At Bishopstone, 36, Mr. Anger.—At Shortsheet, 58, Mrs. Glass.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new rail road, from Radstoke to the canal near Mitford, a distance of upwards of seven miles, is just completed; by which means a certain and regular communication is opened to the several great collieries of Radstoke, Welton, Clandown, and Smallcombe.

Married.] Mr. T. Butcher, of Bath, to Miss Sarah Hughes, of Northampton.—The Rev. Richard Southcott Hallett, vicar of Axmouth, to the daughter of Lieut. Colonel Shaw, of Bath.—Mr. W. L. Symes, to Miss Elizabeth Kingsbery.—Mr. Joshua Taylor, to Miss Harebottle; all of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Webb, of Harrow, to Miss Mary Davis Bowen, of Taunton.—At Bath, John Hawksley, esq. to Amelia, eldest daughter of Paul Hersford, esq. attorney-general for the Leeward islands.—Sir Alexander Hood, bart. of Budleigh Wootton, to Amelia Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. of Hartington-hall.

Died.] At Bath, Lieut. Colonel Hume.—Miss Olive.—The wife of Daniel Lysons, M.D.—Mrs. Ripley.—J. Foster, esq.—Mrs. Baker.

At Bridgwater, 79, Mr. T. Bowering.

At Taunton, Mrs. Buncombe.—John Chappel, esq.

At Engliscombe, Miss Susan Masters.—At Tetton-house, 68, Lady Harriet Acland, sister of the late Earl of Ilchester.—At Bathwick, Mr. Manners.—At Blagdon, Mrs. Marks, jun.—At Narrington, far advanced in years, F. Webb, esq. a gentleman well known for his literary acquirements.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Alford, of Henstridge, to Miss Frances Gapper, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Poole, the wife of Captain Tait, of the Royal Navy.

At Woolton Fitzpaine, John Row Drew, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Notwithstanding the peace, several thousand Frenchmen have been landed and lodged in Dartmoor and Mill prisons; 8000, it is said, are expected!

The workshop and store-rooms of Messrs. Sweet and Disting, soap and candle manufacturers, in Plymouth, were lately burnt.

During the late visit of Napoleon, a gentleman of Plymouth Dock-yard was drowned; and, off Berry Head, two ladies. Considering the eagerness of the thousands of spectators, it is to be wondered that more accidents did not occur. London would have been emptied of its population, if this great man had been brought within a hundred miles.

Married.] Mr. James Haviland, of Bridgwater, to Miss Haydon, of Plymouth.—Lieut. R. Peyton, of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Pick, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. Robert Brown, of Exeter, to Miss Skinner, of

of Whitestone.—At Totnes, Mr. Thomas Powell, of Bristol, to Miss Taylor, of Totnes.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Eliza Samson, of Southmalton.—Mr. Penberthy, to Miss Pollard, both of Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, 67, Mrs. Sarah Ledger.—Mr. Thomas Owen.—Mr. Addicott.—24, Mrs. Burnett.

At Plymouth, 62, the wife of B. Dunsterville, esq.

At Exmouth, 39, — Leavencroft, esq.

At Dartmouth, 61, Mr. John Codner.

At Topsham, 87, Mrs. Sarah Pennel.—

At Kenn, Mr. James Vought.—At Holcombe Rogus, 49, Mr. James Hellings.—

At Lypston, Miss Caroline Spurrier.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Lanteglos, Mr. Richard Oungar, who was present at the taking of Manila, in 1762, to Miss Hannah Cock.—At Madron, Major Robins, to a daughter of George John, esq. of Penzance.—Capt. James Tilley, of Falmouth, to Miss Phillips, of Boscreage.—Mr. P. Rogers, to Miss Sarah Kingston, both of Liskeard.

Died.] At Tregony, 97, Thomas Henrich, esq.—At Redruth, 22, Miss Grace Mager.—At Madron Church-town, the wife of John Hosking, esq.—At St. Bernard's, the Rev. N. Gay.—At Little Colan, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Arthur.—At Lanlivery, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall.

WALES.

Married.] At Alwch, the Rev. John Jones, M.A. rector of Llanychan, to the youngest daughter of the late John Price, esq. of Mona Lodge.—Capt. Napier, to Rebecca, daughter of John Howell, esq. of Penrheol.—Mr. J. Lewis, to Miss Yeward, both of Haverfordwest.—Mr. Entwistle, of Manchester, to Miss Morris, of Holt.—Thomas Smith, esq. of Castella, to Miss Rosamond Matilda Nash, of Burcot-house.—Mr. David Lloyd, of Fishguard, to Miss Evans, of Hiscomb Dinas.

Died.] At Swansea, 73, Mr. J. Powell.—Mr. Abraham Ayres.—At Milford, 19,

Henry, only son of the Rev. Henry Bevan.—At Brecon, 71, Mr. James Sims.—At Aberystwith, 56, Mrs. Williams.—At Denbigh, Mrs. Walker.—John Jones, esq.—At Ruthin, 69, Mrs. Morris.—At Newcastle-Emlyn, highly esteemed, Mrs. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The improvements in Scotland have extended to the Hebrides. In the Isle of Skye, roads and piers are forming, some pretty villages are building, and several plantations have been laid out. An immense quarry of beautiful white freestone has recently been discovered in the island of Rasay, of which Mr. M'Leod, the proprietor, is now erecting a mansion.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Charles Henry Baseley, esq. of London, to the only daughter of the late Albany Wade, esq. of Scotch-house, Durham.—Alexander Miller, esq. of Dilmair, to Catherine, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luss.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 89, the widow of the late Lieut. col. D. M'Donald, of the 84th regiment.

At Stato-castle, William, son of Sir James Montgomery, bart.

IRELAND.

Some idea of the extent of the emigrations from Ireland to the United States, may be formed from the following extract of a private letter, dated St. John's, Newfoundland:—"The arrivals from Ireland have exceeded any in the Custom-house books; exclusive of six vessels which have made no returns, are 3026 men and 373 women to this harbour alone."

Died.] In Dublin, Shepperd French, esq.

At Cork, in consequence of a wound received when the mail-coach was attacked near Cashel, S. Colman, esq.—Dr. Langfield, an eminent physician.

DEATHS ABROAD.

His Majesty Charles Emanuel, formerly king of Sweden.

At Mesburgh, on the Lake of Constance, 81, Mesmer, the discoverer of animal magnetism.

THE REV. MR. BURGH'S LETTERS ON FRANCE.

[Since our previous sheets were put to press, we have been favoured with a Letter of the 19th and 20th of August; and, as it states some facts relative to the present condition of France, we have deferred some Provincial Intelligence to make room for it.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1815.

HERE are Russians, Prussians, Austrians, English, and all nations, absolutely crowded together; and yet, notwithstanding the recollection of recent events, notwithstanding the galling idea to every Frenchman of feeling and spirit, to see the metropolis of his darling emperor garrisoned by foreign troops; when, at the same time, he discovers, wherever he directs his eye, the striking monuments of this wonderful man's never-sleeping mind, displayed in decorations beyond conception grand, and particularly gratifying to the pride of the most vain-glorious of all nations! Notwithstanding, I say, all these natural sources of irritation, not one frown of hatred, one ejaculation of despair, nor even the slightest disposition to insult or revenge, have I been able to discern in the countenances or conduct of this cheerful people.

On Monday last, we visited the unrivalled gallery of the Louvre, for the first time: this morning, we perceived that one hundred and seventy pictures of great value had been removed, without scruple or ceremony, by the Prussians and Austrians in open day;—and yet there was no disturbance. For my part, so far from considering the Parisians

sians as assassins, I am astonished at their forbearance: nor would I submit to be a king upon such hard conditions as appear to be imposed upon the unfortunate Louis. We had this morning the honour to make our bow to this good old man in the chapel of the Tuilleries. We afterwards witnessed his departure in a coach and eight horses to take an airing: faint indeed was the cry of *Vive le Roi* as he passed through the crowd;—it is evident to every one that *Vive l'Empereur* still vibrates in the hearts, and almost chokes the utterance of any other sound. Not a syllable of politics is even whispered in Paris;—the reign of terror and espionage is not forgotten: yet, the eye will sparkle at the name of Napoleon, and sink in distrust at that of *Louis le Désiré*. Alas! how can it be otherwise at this moment? Nature will be nature still: nor can we be compelled to relish a bitter potion, however the future safety of our constitution may require it.

The road from St. Cloud to Paris, through the Bois de Boulogne, is at present almost covered with the camps of the allied troops; it is grievous to contemplate the devastation occasioned by an invading army. In all directions, the young trees, not excepting those which form the avenues by the road side, appear to have been wantonly destroyed: and the traces of recent events will be clearly discernible in this beautiful and unrivalled approach to the capital of France, when most of the actors in these tragic scenes shall be forgotten!

Paris, Aug. 20, 1815.

High mass is, at length, re-established at the Tuilleries in all its ancient splendour:—the spectacle this morning at the chapel royal was splendid and impressive in the extreme. The king, attended by his brother the Comte d'Artois, the Archbishop of Paris, the officers of his household, and those of his guard, in various and magnificent state uniforms, occupied the extremity of the chapel opposite to the altar: and over which was stationed the conservatorial band, vocal and instrumental: the music appeared to me to be Haydn's composition, and the performance in every respect perfect. In the galleries on each side, in front, were seen the ladies of the first distinction in France: and the grand guard-chamber, which forms part of the same splendid apartment, was filled with officers and gentlemen of every nation in Europe. The King and Monsieur were dressed in a plain uniform, decorated with the *ordon bleu*; they both looked very well; and their entrance and exit were announced by a tremendous beat of drums without the chapel, which had, to my ear, rather a ludicrous effect: drums speaking any language rather than that of religion; and their misapplication unavoidably reminded us of the entry of honest Fontinbras, king of Norway, or his worthy brother of Denmark, in our play of Hamlet.

Within a very few yards of the Tuilleries, immediately on returning from high mass, and in direct view of the palace, and the nobility as they also retired to their hotels, the very first object that attracted my attention was a mountebank on a stage, in the act of shaving a monkey;—to the infinite delight of nearly as numerous a congregation as that which was then issuing from the doors of the chapel royal. Such are the amusements of Parisians on Sunday, during the time of divine service, and under the very eye of their monarch, whose example in this respect at least is exemplary.

His majesty attended vespers at four o'clock; this service was performed in the plainest manner; the Psalms were sung to the old Gregorian chants, without even the accompaniment of the organ; but, as French levity must appear in every thing, and at all times, the organist occasionally thought proper to play absolute country-dance tunes, by way of interludes, between the different Psalms. It is astonishing that such an absurdity does not strike even a Frenchman; for, as the organ did not accompany one syllable of the service, why should it be permitted to sound merely to display the foppery of a musician, and draw off the attention of the congregation from the important purpose for which they were then assembled?

WE regret that we are not able to give place to the truly important documents signed FOUCHÉ, and FOUCHÉ and TALLEYRAND, which, within these few days, have appeared in the Morning Chronicle. They give a portrait of France; and prove, that injustice will defeat its own purposes, and that, in spite of present appearances, TRUTH and LIBERTY must ultimately triumph.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The great length and temporary importance of Mr. Burgh's Letters from Paris, have obliged us to delay till next month, Miss Hutton's and Mr. Williams' Tours, as well as several interesting communications from distant parts of the world, which afford indubitable evidence of the increasing circulation and reputation of this Magazine wherever there are intelligent friends of Truth, and wherever there are readers of the English Language. Henceforward we shall devote three or four pages per month to NOVELTIES OF AMERICAN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

ERRATA.—At page 126, line 1, dele the article *the* before mortality: and at page 133, line 24, for *free*-holders, read *fund*-holders.